Morning Oregonian.

VOL XI NO 5792 PORTLAND, OREGON SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1879 EXTRA EDITION.

CARPETS, ETC.

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...eet, WM KAPUS Secretary

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SUFFERING FROM THE EF... ful follies or indiscretion will ... themselves of ... the greatest ... the altar of suffering humanity ... ll guarantee to forfeit $500 for ... inal Weakness or private dis... or character which he under... ure

...LE AGED MEN
...y at the age of thirty to sixty ... with too frequent evacuations of ... accompanied by a slight smart... sation and a weakening of the ... the patient cannot account ... g the urine, deposits a ropy ... an be found and sometimes ... albumen will appear, or the ... thin milkish hue again chang... torpid appearance There are ... le of this difficulty ignorant of ... s the second stage of seminal ... will guarantee a perfect cure in ... d a healthy restoration of the ... ans

... to 4 and 6 to 8 Sundays from ... nsultation free Thorough ex... vice, $5 Call or address
...DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
... Kearny street, San Francisco.
...te diseases of short standing a ... dicines, sufficient for a cure, with ... ll be sent to any address on re...

...5 years with great success by the ... ris, New York and London, and ... thers for the prompt cure of all ... of long standing

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...R. JORDAN
...OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
...reet, bet. Bush and Sutter
... in California of the great Prof. ... bord, of Paris.)
...by letter or at his office on Sears ... ness and Loss of Manhood.
...et, between Stockton and Powell San Francisco

...NEE'S SALE
OF
...LE REAL ESTATE.

...E OF THE ESTATE OF LEVI ... M Carter bankrupts—In Bank... t to an order of the Honorable ... he United States for the District ... on the 18th day of May 1880, I ... ay, the 15th day of June, ... of 10 o'clock A M, sell all the ... terest of the estate of said C M. ... vested in the assignee, in and to ... cribed real estate situated in the ... county of Multnomah and State ... Lots numbered 5 and 6 in the ... of double block lettered "A" lot ... e south half of double block let... blocks numbered ... and ... are also known as Park blocks ... d the west half of lots numbered ... numbered 24 of the city of East ... at public auction for U S gold ... the door of the County Court ... nd in said county Said lots and ... order of said court be sold free ... ge or other liens.
...o said order I will also sell at the ... place at public auction for U S ... all the right, title and interest ... M Carter bankrupt in and to that ... land situated in said Multnomah ... of Oregon and bounded as fol... cing at a point on the northern ... reet as laid out in ... Port... ... distant ... from the ... r of block numbered ... in Ca... ... to the city of Portland and on a ... easterly line ... said block ... line at right angles to said Woods ... erly direction 100 feet thence in ... tion at right angles ... feet thence ... o southerly direction ... feet to ... o Woods street ... at right ... north ... of ... 100 feet ... eginning
...e described tract of land will be ... a certain mortgage on said tract ... oard of Commissioners for the sale ... and the Management of the Com... nd" for $850 with interest due ... from a judgment or other liens ... to the order of said court, made ... y 18, 1880, I will also sell at the ... place at public auction in U S ... all the right title and interest of ... d Levi Estes, bankrupt in and to the ... bed real estate, to wit All of blocks ... in Carter's Addition to the ... tland Oregon lots numbered 3 and ... bered 1st in Caruthers addition to ... rtland State of Oregon and lots ... in block ... Carter's addition to the said city of ... of Oregon all in said Multnomah ... state.
...blocks will be sold by order of said court ... m all mortgage or other liens ... at the expense of the ... purchasers.
J P O TOWNSDALE.
...Estate of Levi Estes ...
...ron May 22 1880 ...

...ALS FOR STATIONERY.
STATE OF OREGON ... Department of State ... SALEM May 1 1880
...OPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ... e up to July 1, 1880 ...
...st class Legal Cap 14 pound white ... e ruled,
...st class letter 12 pound white laid ...
...st class Congress ... pound ... white laid and ...
...

...payable out of specific fund of the ... numbered ... will not be allowed after ... the above will no be allowed ...
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...1 First St., near Yamhill,
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STATIONERY, PERIODICALS,
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GENERAL NEWS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

Trouble with the Wires

SAN FRANCISCO June —The eastern wires have worked only at intervals to-day and press reports are in consequence much delayed Only portions of the Chicago convention proceedings have come through

Fire at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA June 5 —Gambell & Elliott's cotton mill was burned this morning Total loss heavy

South Carolina for Bayard

CHARLESTON June 5 —Advices from Columbia state that delegates just chosen to Cincinnati are unanimously for Bayard

Business Failures

NEW YORK June 5 —Herman Lezzeberger a metal merchant and importer has suspended Liabilities between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 Creditors few One bank holds claims of $500,000

Races at New York

NEW YORK June 5 —A three quarter dash was won by Luke Blackburn time 1 17 a mile and a quarter won by McCullough time 2.14½ one mile won by Ferncliffe time 1.49 half mile dash won by Spinaway time 0.49½ dash 1¼ mile won by Milan, time 2 01½

The Colorado Democracy for Field

DENVER June 5 —The democratic state convention reassembled at 9 30 this morning The following delegates to Cincinnati were chosen Alvas Adams, S E Brown J F Humphreys and C S Thomas W A H Loveland and C Barela delegates at large The delegation is uninstructed but is solid for Field The resolutions favor free coinage of silver, declare that the Utes must go and pledge to support the Cincinnati nominee.

The Alabama Democratic Convention

MONTGOMERY June 5 —The democratic convention has elected the following delegates to Cincinnati W Pettus C C Langdon W. H Barnes and A H Mellar, The district sent 16 delegates The preference is generally understood to be for Field Thurman Bayard and Hancock No instructions and no expressions required It is understood none are for Tilden The electors at large are W T Bragg and A O Niel The resolutions favor the two-thirds rule

The Arkansas Democratic Convention—Nominations Finally Made.

LITTLE ROCK, June 3 —The democratic state convention on the 39th ballot nominated Thomas J Churchill for governor The final vote stood, Churchill 123 Miller 57 Wilson 34, Grace 1 Eagle 6 The nomination was then made unanimous Jacob Frolich for secretary of state and Wm E Woodruff Jr for treasurer, were nominated by acclamation The following nominations were made on the first ballot: Auditor John Crawford, chief justice of the supreme court, H English, attorney general.

The Leadville Strike.

LEADVILLE, June 5 —Everything has been quiet for the past few days until yesterday, when the miners on the Morning Star refused to go to work as they had been warned by the strikers that if they resumed work it would be at their peril The manager of the mine being informed that an attack was contemplated called upon the sheriff for aid and guards were put on the mine but no violence was attempted A meeting of mine owners is called for to-night, and it is thought that it will result in a decision to close down until the strike is settled

WASHINGTON CITY.

A Strong Endorsement

WASHINGTON, June 5 —Senator Booth and Representatives Page, Davis and Pacheco have to-day united in a letter to the president strongly recommending N. W. Spaulding of Oakland for appointment as surveyor of customs for the port of San Francisco vice Paul Morrill, deceased In presenting Mr Spaulding's name they designate him as the possessor of staunch business qualities, competent and reliable, and predict that his appointment will give general satisfaction

Death of a Distinguished Soldier.

WASHINGTON, June 5 —Colonel J C Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, died this morning at his residence in this city His remains will leave here accompanied by Gen Sherman and staff and will be interred at Westport Sunday morning

Confirmation.

Admiral Ammen has a dispatch from Engineer Menocal, stating that the Nicaraguan congress has confirmed the concession recently made by the president of that republic to the American company for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal across the Isthmus.

CANADA.

Cuban Fillibustering Expedition

MONTREAL June 5 —It is rumored that a Cuban fillibustering expedition composed of Americans left this port on board a steamer yesterday with a cargo, said to be composed of 150 000 cartridges and a large number of fire arms,

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Bismarck Again in a Huff.

BERLIN, June 5 —The resignation of Prince Bismarck on the new appeal to the country can be looked forward to with something like certainty

Another Challenge

PARIS, June 5 —Myer, editor of the *Gaulois* has challenged Rochefort. Rochefort's wound is not dangerous

Afghanistan.

CABUL, June 5 —A Russian agent is with Abdurrahman Khan

Royal Betrothal.

BERLIN, June 5.—The emperor has formally announced the betrothal of his grandson Prince William of Prussia to Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig Holstein

Statue Unveiled.

A statue of Goethe was unveiled yesterday in the presence of the emperor and a large concourse of people

The Rochefort Duel.

PARIS, June 5 —The duel between Rochefort and Koechlin only occupied two minutes Rochefort's sword while parrying thrusts slipped from his gloved hand and Koechlin's sword entered the lower part of Rochefort's chest below the sternum and false ribs

CENTRAL AMERICA

Mining Operations in Central America

NEW YORK June 4 —The Panama *Star* of the 24th of May says James A Crossman a well known engineer and mining expert has arrived to inspect the ancient Cana mines Crossman is engaged in the interest of a number of capitalists, one of whom is said to be James R. Keene

Col. Tom Scott's Force and Acuteness

[From the Philadelphia Press

A distinguished lawyer who was counsel in an important railway suit, prepared a statement and argument with unusual care and believing them invincible he visited Colonel Scott for further consultation The man of affairs listened to every detail without uttering a word, and when the lawyer asked "What do you think of my presentment of the case?" he gave that learned counsel an answer which startled him "It is perfect and unanswerable," he said "in every respect except one"—and then he proceeded to point out an omission or defect which would have rendered all the lawyer's labor useless The latter seeing it at a glance said he had never been so heartily ashamed of any one of his own shortcomings as of his failure to notice after his painstaking studies the special point which his client instantly detected

THE PACIFIC COAST.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN]

CALIFORNIA

California Growing Crops—Tonnage, etc

SAN FRANCISCO June 5 —Early in the week reports from the country were received of a highly unsatisfactory nature It was stated that the crops in many sections was blighted by hot winds and heavy losses were anticipated Reports were without doubt exaggerated and the cool weather of the past few days has done much to revive the plant even where the effect of the wind was most noticeable While there may be some slight loss from this cause the extent of which cannot be accurately obtained at present there are two points that may be settled The wheat crop will be large and quality good No reliable estimates of amount for export are obtained but it will beyond doubt exceed that of any former year

The tonnage supply is certain to be small for several months to come the amount on the way being some 30 000 tons below that bound here at this time last season and over 70 000 tons below total in 1878 The present list shows that little is due within the next 30 days and free arrivals cannot be expected till late in the fall Attention has already been called to the fact that many of the ships now reported to be on the way here have yet to arrive at ports under which they are placed in the published list This fact makes tonnage to arrive in the early harvest months much less than at first appears to be the case and renders comparison with former years misleading unless the situation is fully understood Spot tonnage is less by one half than at this date last year The outlook therefore even conceding recently current estimates of supply and demand to be extravagant is by no means a gloomy one

The week under review has been a quiet one unfavorable reports checking business in vessels to arrive and causing holders of spot vessels to show more readiness to meet the market

The latest charters reported are the ship *Hecla*, 1529 tons wheat and merchandise to Liverpool £2 14s

The San Francisco Libel Case

SAN FRANCISCO May 4 —In the libel case prepared by Alex Kydd ostensibly on behalf of Mayor Kalloch affairs took a curious phase this morning Davis Louderback appeared, as he alleged in behalf of Kalloch who does not figure as a party in the case at all and moved a dismissal of the case as a put up job to bring a lot of dirty matter into court Col Dudley representing real prosecution on complaint of Kydd objected strenuously as did Tyle for the defence The case was finally continued till to morrow Kalloch is not yet subpoenaed and is *non est inventus*

Child Burned to Death.

FRESNO June 5 —Yesterday evening the residence of M J Ensen, of Central Colony was destroyed by fire and one of his children was burned to death

Held for Manslaughter.

The preliminary examination of Jakobeson, charged with killing Riley on board the ship *Topgallant* took place yesterday before U S Commissioner Seavy, who after hearing the evidence in the case decided that the prisoner should be held on the charge of manslaughter his bail being fixed at $1000 The prisoner is now in the custody of the U. S marshal.

Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO June 5 —Overland passengers G Beatty Salem, Oregon

Northwestern people at hotels F C Young Astoria, Miss C Allen, Olympia D Young, Seattle A. O Byrd and M Byrd and wife, Walla Walla, Mrs Phipps The Dalles W C Griffith J E Keyes J R Sanburne J Winspenner E Burnell and wife, W H Moss and family S W Weeks and family, E Morris J H Haskell and family, C Paskell E E White and wife, Portland, Mrs Douglass, Mrs Landason and Mrs Foley, Astoria W H Ester M Bonayhon Robert Rankin W J Harding and C A, Hughes, Portland, P Darsan, Corvallis

Kalloch's Affidavit.

The affidavit of Mayor Kalloch was filed in the police court to-day in the Nelson libel case setting forth that Kydd who made the complaint was not authorized to do so by Kalloch or by his church, or by any of his, Kalloch's friends that he is not a member of affiant's church and to the best of his belief a resident of the city that the suit is brought simply to admit of the publication in privileged form of scandal and asks that the case be dismissed

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A Question of Jurisdiction—Body Found, etc., etc.

PORT TOWNSEND June 4 —In the preliminary examination in the justice's court yesterday, relative to the killing of the sailor Exley, the question of jurisdiction having been argued by the counsel for defense the question was taken under advisement until this morning when a decision was rendered discharging the prisoner in the territorial court. Whereupon a charge of murder was made under the jurisdiction of the U S court, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the U S marshal

The body of the soldier, Fred Rieckhoff who was supposed to be drowned March 23d, between this city and the garrison, was discovered on the beach near Scow Bay yesterday The remains were unrecognizable except for the uniform Deceased belonged to Company E 21st infantry, and was a native of Chicago

The steamer *Dakota* arrived yesterday and proceeded up the Sound

Lieut John Brown, formerly of the revenue cutter *Thomas Corwin* arrived yesterday and joined the revenue cutter *Wolcott*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria Items.

VICTORIA, June 5 —The steamship *Hylton Castle*, with 2000 tons of Wellington coal passed down at 4 o'clock this afternoon

By an order of the Ottawa council the imposition of duties on the freight of goods entered for British Columbia and passing through American territory is abolished The same order extends to freights from China and Japan

The stamp act went into force here yesterday

The Difference between a Cape Codger and a Clam

[From the Boston Post.]

A smart young man asked a gentleman from Cape Cod, "What's the difference between you and a clam?" thinking that the Cape Codger would say he didn't know and then the young man would pity him for not being able to see any difference between himself and a clam but the thing didn't work The Codger took the young man and brushed a path across the street with him, and then after crowding him into an empty fish barrel and yanking him out again said "A clam wouldn't be playing with you this way That's the difference twixt me and a clam" The young man had no more questions to ask

The parsimony of some people who attend church but contribute little to the support of the gospel has been frequently caricatured A minister the other day in asking for a collection told his congregation that many a man while apparently singing with all his might the lines—

Were the whole realm of nature mine
That were a present far too small —

was at the same time diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket scraping the edge of a three cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime It is fortunate that all men do not do so

The Imperial mills Oregon City will soon construct a large warehouse for the storage of grain

THE FOURTH DAY.

And Still No Nominations.

DECISION IN THE ILLINOIS AND ALL OTHER CONTESTED CASES.

Unparalleled Scenes of Enthusiasm.

BLAINE GRANT EDMUNDS, SHERMAN, WASHBURNE, AND WINDOM PLACED IN NOMINATION

Adjourned till Monday at 10 A M

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN]

[We present below a full report of the proceedings of Friday evening's session outlines of which were given yesterday]

CHICAGO June 4

Clayton of Arkansas presented a minority report They differ with the majority as to the application of the principle of district representation The recommendation of the majority if adopted would work as an *ex post facto* to rule reversing the long established usage of the party in many states They urge that there is a vacancy in the district claimed by Rapier and that sitting members are entitled to seats which the majority report awards to Smith and Warren The minority say that Rapier refused to accept the pledge exacted by the state convention He is here without credentials also that he was not elected by his district which only nominated and that except through the action of the state convention ratifying his nomination he had no authority whatever It did not appear that there had been any district conventions in Alabama at which the Alabama contestants had been chosen Their authority here could rest only on action in the state convention If the principle of district representation is a sound one then more than half the delegates sitting in this convention are here without right and if the rule is rigidly applied this body would find itself without a quorum

In the case of Illinois the minority made an elaborate statement of the alleged facts but presented nothing in addition to what the press has already fully given The minority defended the right of a state convention to instruct its delegates to vote as a unit according to its will and presented argument in support of the same received with considerable applause in which Conkling conspicuously joined

The minority report concludes on the Illinois case with a recommendation that sitting members be retained in their seats as duly accredited representatives They also non concur with the majority in the cases of Utah and West Virginia The report is signed by B F Tracy of New York Powell Clayton of Kansas and others

Conger handed in a corrected list of members of the convention as reported by his committee He then moved that the convention proceed to consider the Louisiana case

Cessna moved to adopt all of the report on which the committee had agreed and then proceed to separate consideration of disputed issues involving contests in Alabama Illinois West Virginia and Utah

Conger asked if the motion included the Louisiana case among the disputed

Cessna replied in the affirmative

Conger then said I have no objection

Conkling called for the enumeration of questions which would fall within the list of undisputed cases

Conger said that this list would embrace the cases of Louisiana the 2d district of Illinois the Illinois delegation at large the 2d and 4th districts of Kansas and the 9th and 19th of Pennsylvania

Logan inquired how it happened that there was any report from the 4 delegates at large from the state of Illinois It was the first time that he had heard of the right to their seats being questioned

Conger replied that petitions against the right of the four delegates at large had been presented to the convention and referred to the committee and hence it was necessary for the committee to notice the subject in their report

Logan indignantly protested his right to a seat being called in question and complained of the treatment which he and many who had led the arms of the nation to victory had received. [Cheers for Grant.]

A Kansas delegate objected to the inclusion of Kansas in the list of undisputed questions.

Cessna modified his motion so as to give separate action on the Kansas case

Sharpe of New York moved to amend the pending motion so as to strike from the majority report so much of it as relates to Illinois delegates at large [Applause]

Logan asked why a distinction had been made as to the four delegates at large between the state of Illinois and other states.

Cessna of Pennsylvania a member of the committee, said that the reason was that objections had been made to the four delegates at large of Illinois and none to those from other states.

Conger having accepted Cessna's amendment the convention adopted it without objection

The question was then stated on Sharpe's motion but the chair ruled that it was out of order

Conkling argued as a point of order that the committee's report being before the house Sharpe's motion to amend was in order

The chair modified his ruling and admitted Sharpe's motion.

Haywood of California pointed out that if Sharpe's motion should prevail it will leave the case of the Illinois delegates contested, while the committee proposed to fix their title beyond question of dispute in history He never in his long experience knew of any man to object to the unanimous judgment in his own favor [Applause] The gentleman [Logan] had seemed to think that the report of this committee had insulted the state of Illinois His reply to that was that the citizen of Illinois was too apt to confound himself with the state of Illinois [Loud laughter and cheers half the audience rising and shouting] It had been stated in the papers presented the as to the Springfield convention It was hard to tell whether it was the state of Illinois or John A Logan that had held that convention [Renewed laughter and applause]

Logan declared that he could not be affected in the slightest degree by the innuendoes of the gentleman from the golden shores of California picked up in the slums and sloughs of Chicago [Applause] The insinuation was that he [Logan] confounded himself with the state of Illinois [Applause.]

Logan proceeded at considerable length to explain and defend his action at Springfield being frequently interrupted by applause He declared that the charges insinuations and innuendoes aimed at him had come from those who sought to but could not control the republican majority of Illinois This crime against them was that certain newspapers could not write him down, could not count him out could not destroy his republicanism, could not drive him from the party [Cheers He defied the men who undertook to assail him and was ready to meet them anywhere

Haymond rejoined and denied that he had made any attack upon Logan If he had referred to anything known in the slums of Chicago he (Haymond) knew nothing about it. Neither Logan nor any other man no matter how much covered with military or civil honors should stand here and put words in his mouth that he never uttered The remark about the gentleman's confounding himself with the state of Illinois was not original with him (Haymond) but was a quotation from the papers presented to the committee However the gentleman almost convinced him that the remark was a correct one [Laughter and applause]

Sharpe's motion modified so as to strike from the majority report so much of it as implies that there is any contest regarding Illinois delegates at large was adopted

Cessna then moved the adoption of so much of the committee's report as had been designated as being undisputed Agreed to

The Alabama case was then taken up

Clayton of Arkansas moved to substitute the minority for the majority report in this part of it

Bruce from Mississippi moved a recess until 7 P M agreed to at 4.20

Evening Session

Judge Hoar took his chair at precisely 7 o'clock but not more than fifty delegates were in their seats.

The present prospect is that the contested seat discussion will occupy all the evening without being disposed of unless the convention shall adopt some order limiting debate which promises to be interminable

At 7 30 the convention was nearly full The entry of Garfield and Conkling was the occasion for the usual greeting from the galleries Five minutes later the chair called the convention to order

Conger moved that the delegates from Louisiana who have been admitted by order of the convention be notified of their right to take their seats

The chair said that they were entitled to the right to take such seats The chair further stated that the question before the convention was the contest in Alabama

Harrison of Indiana moved to limit debate upon it to one hour and subsequently modified it so as to make it half an hour

Pixley of California seconded The Pacific delegates were becoming very impatient at unnecessary delays and were becoming suspicious that they were for a purpose [Applause

Conkling suggested that the proposition be so modified as to divide whatever time shall be allowed equally between the two sides to the question

Harrison accepted the suggestion as proper and right

Conkling further suggested twenty minutes to each side,

Harrison's motion having been reduced to writing in the form of a resolution it was adopted unanimously [Applause]

The chair stated that the question was upon Clayton's motion to substitute the minority for the majority recommendation in the Alabama case

Conger briefly explained Rapier's case showing that the only question was as to whether the state convention had the right to deprive him of his authority to represent the district because he refused to vote for Grant. The same point substantially was in issue in the other Alabama contests The question was simply as to the right of a single district representative upon its [illegible] judgment rests the question of the continued existence of the republican party

Turner of Alabama replied elaborating the view of the minority report and the case before the convention

Tremain of New York protested against the continuation of deciding upon the question whether it had been decided by the state conventions and argued that the Alabama case had been clearly shown that the admission of contestants would lead to a misrepresentation of the verdict Had it not been for the question of contested seats the convention might have been at its legitimate work on the first [illegible]

Bateman of Ohio supported the majority report in some forcible remarks in which he characterized the state convention's attempt to usurp the right of delegate Rapier to act in his representative character as he should see fit as a most offensive assertion of arbitrary dictation Rapier treated it with the contempt it deserved [Applause

Farr of Michigan said that Michigan believed in the right of district representation Her delegates would sustain that principle and sustain Rapier in his right to vote for his district just as they insist that the speaker should vote for Michigan because he was elected by Michigan [Applause

Parsons of Alabama declared himself a Grant republican but he would sustain the principle of district representation

The time for debate having expired the question was taken upon Clayton's motion to strike out and insert

Boutwell moved the following

Resolved That all cases of contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each state and that in every state where the uniform usage has been to instruct delegates to the national republican convention by the state convention that usage shall be deemed binding and the same shall be true in respect to delegates sent by district conventions where that has been the usage

Conger made a point of order that Boutwell's resolution was not in order because not germane to the pending question

The chair sustained the point Vociferous cries of "Question question

The question was put once more and decided overwhelmingly in the negative

A division being demanded the roll of states was called resulting yeas 305 nays 449 So the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Alabama contests was rejected The announcement elicited a tumult of applause

When Kentucky was called the chairman announced its full vote in the affirmative but the four protestants of yesterday rose and demanded to be counted in the negative and it was so ordered [Applause]

The majority report so far as it relates to Alabama was then adopted

Quarles of Wisconsin offered a resolution limiting debate in the Illinois contests to one hour to be equally divided between the two sides

Boutwell moved to amend by substituting the resolution which he offered a few minutes before

Conger raised the point that Boutwell's amendment was not germane to the pending question which was one as to the proposed limitation of the debate and was out of order also because it related to all the unsettled contests included in the committee's report while the pending question related solely to the part of the committee in the Illinois case

The chair sustained the point of order

Boutwell at some length defended his proposition under cover of opposition to the proposition for limitation of debate He cited the case of Louisiana in which the delegates admitted were the appointees of the state convention and not of congressional districts

Conger replying said that in the case of Louisiana there was no question whatever raised before the committee as to district representation Louisiana had traveled all the way to Massachusetts to find somebody to say something about it. [Laughter and applause] He had no objection to just as much debate as the gentleman thought advisable The more the report of the majority should be discussed the better it would stand before the convention and the country [Applause]

The principle involved was one of too great importance to be allowed to be violated for the sake even of the grandest man that any country ever produced [Applause]

Raum of Illinois replied for the sitting delegates whose seats are contested. They were willing to rest their case on the law and precedent as established in Illinois They asked justice only and a decision free from bias in behalf of candidates He then proceeded to elucidate

Logan urged the greatest allowance of time to discussion of the Illinois case and made another reference to the old soldier Grant which drew out a great burst of applause from the galleries and considerable waving of handkerchiefs on the floor

"I" said Logan "you can beat the old soldier all right You beat the man who has been recognized by every civilized nation of the world But do not by tactics drive Illinois down to prevent the old soldier from having his share of votes. [Cheers] Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not awarded their credentials until they had taken the pledge to support the candidates for whom the state convention instructed them to vote He asked the California delegations to say what the fact was

For a moment there was silence followed by derisive laughter under the supposition that the Californians could not deny the accusation

Finally Pixley of California got up on his chair and said the question could not be answered in a single word but he would be most happy to respond if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so California selected her delegates to this convention by the vote of each district represented here. Their appointment had been confirmed by the state convention and that in order that there should be no mistake about it that state convention had then with perfect unanimity instructed its delegates to vote first last and all the time for the distinguished senator from Maine

This gave opportunity for the most remarkable scene of excitement witnessed in the hall since the convention opened Three fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates and fully one half of the delegates themselves sprang to their feet cheering, shouting waving handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc. for the space of several minutes before any attempt at restoring order could be made or the least impression upon the excited mass.

Harrison of Indiana suggested that an hour be given each side in the Illinois case and the proposition was subsequently adopted without serious objection

Mr Conger opened the debate in support of the report He said that he spoke to assert, confirm and establish in this convention the rule that has prevailed in Illinois from the birth of the republican party down to the present time—the rule of district representation

Storrs, of Illinois spoke for the sitting delegates in a pithy speech, frequently soliciting demonstrations of approval The sentence "Nominate Jas. G Blaine if you will" was the signal for another grand outburst of applause which was encored and intensified when he finished the sentence thus, "and then when those who are now shouting in the galleries shall bye and bye be reposing under the influence of the summer sun the followers of the grand old silent soldier will still be found wide awake and watching by their camp fires and carrying the banners of the sluggards.

The scene which followed and continued for several minutes was most exciting a part of the galleries and the great men in the convention standing and shouting the uproar dying away and then breaking out again Although the scene of excitement was continued for a long time it was clearly apparent that it was not participated in by so large a proportion of the audience as upon the occasion of Pixley's allusion to Blaine Conkling was conspicuous in leading the cheers, first by waving his handkerchief and later by standing on his chair and waving the illuminated little banner placed to designate the state of New York delegation Finally some one started the campaign song "We'll rally round the flag boys" and "The battle cry of freedom" A New York delegate called for three cheers for Grant which were given with a will Then three cheers for Blaine were called for by some one on the floor and the shouts that sprang from thousands of throats were more deafening than anything which had preceded it The Grant men on the floor evidently were not aware of the cause of the fresh outburst and soon were on their feet aiding in the pandemonium of noise and confusion At this time nearly every person within the hall was on his feet each cheering for his own favorite Flags shawls, parasols hats and all other movable things within reach were swung furiously to and fro Bob Ingersoll seizing a lady's shawl waved it frantically from the platform In the center of the stage just back of the chair a fine-looking lady with a flag in one hand and a parasol in the other swung them to and fro and repeated time and again "Hurrah for Blaine." She appeared to be in company with Gov Jewell of Connecticut Finally she could find two flags and with one in each hand continued her enthusiastic efforts as long as the uproar lasted It can safely be said that no public assemblage ever before witnessed such a scene The people seemed actually to have lost their senses in the giddy whirl Half an hour elapsed before the chair made any effort to call to order At this time a cut of Blaine was seen hoisting above the surging crowd upon the shoulders of some [illegible] waving the banner of Maine and with the banner [illegible] grouped closely about it

Comment on Friday's Proceedings—A Dull Day—Splendid Ovation to Blaine, etc., etc.

The proceedings of the national convention to day have for the most part been rather uninteresting, debates have often dragged heavily and the interest has been relieved usually by considerations of [illegible] on the floor or among delegates themselves and in the body of the audience The exceptions have been the two or three lively passages between Conger and Logan

Haymond complicated parliamentary questions and points of order came frequently before the convention and were disentangled with consummate skill and patience by the chair whose rulings in every case met with expressions of satisfaction from the audience and ready acquiescence from delegates Throughout the proceedings the galleries were crowded by occupants who indicated such interest in the proceedings and displayed so much appreciation of the varying phases and the merits of debate that the chair was several times [illegible] approbation and disapprobation were no restraint [illegible] business was so delayed that the galleries would have to be cleared to allow continuance of business Applause was particularly [illegible] by the speaker when the speakers were limited to time and were obliged to curtail their remarks to a minimum [illegible]

When Kentucky was called to vote on the Alabama case the chairman having announced votes in favor of sitting delegates 4 delegates [illegible] previous vote [illegible] and recorded their votes in the negative The scenes of the previous day were repeated and the plaudits were marked The vote on the unit rule was generally regarded as a very true test of the relative strength of candidates but opponents of Grant generally consider it to show a slight falling off in his support while his friends declare that it has no significance whatever

The most exciting incident that occurred during to night's session was during the discussion on the resolution to limit the time for presenting the Illinois case to one hour

Gen Logan spoke against the resolution, and remarked that the purpose in admitting the credentials was to secure votes to defeat the old veteran Gen Grant

The reference to Grant brought out a deafening cheer which was repeated accompanied by the waving of hats, handkerchiefs and clapping of hands which lasted for some minutes but this handsome demonstration was exceeded largely in a few moments when Pixley chairman of the California delegation in reply to a question from Logan said that his delegation was instructed to vote first last and all the time for James G Blaine The name had hardly been pronounced when it seemed that almost the entire audience, in the galleries and on the floor sprang to their feet and cheered in a most vociferous manner Hats were flung in the air again and again and handkerchiefs were waved in the wildest manner This animated scene lasted fully three minutes It was the first time since the convention met when the name of Blaine had been mentioned

Saturday's Proceedings.

CHICAGO June 5.—The convention was called to order at 11 45 A M The contestants from Ohio were in their seats.

The Kansas contest was taken up and forty minutes allowed to its discussion

Mr Conkling authorized a denial of the report in circulation that he has received a letter from Gen Grant, asking him to consult with Logan and if they deem it proper to withdraw his name as a candidate for nomination

The convention voted to accept the majority report on the Kansas case admitting the ten delegates to seats, but allowing the state but four votes A delegate then demanded a call of states on the Kansas question which was ordered by the chair and resulted in endorsement of the former action by a vote of 476 to 234

The West Virginia case was taken up and a motion that the report of the minority committee on credentials seating the two contestants from West Virginia was adopted

The Utah case was next taken up and the minority report in favor of admitting the contestant from Utah in place of the sitting members was adopted.

Report of the committee on rules and order of business taken up It recommends that when the vote of a state is cast for a candidate it cannot be changed except in case of numerical error Ten minutes is to be allowed for the presentation of each candidate for president

Sharpe moved that the convention proceed immediately to ballot for president of the United States.

The chairman has ruled Sharpe's motion out of order

The motion of Sharpe, of New York to proceed to nominate candidates immediately was reached Sharpe demanded the roll of states on his motion which resulted in defeat by a vote of 276 to 479

Boutwell of Massachusetts moved that the national committee be instructed to prepare a plan for the election of delegates by states to the national convention of 1884. Adopted

The minority report on rules and order of business was adopted and the committee on resolutions was asked to report

After considerable discussion on the question of the insertion of a proposed civil service plank, which was adopted the platform was adopted as a whole.

Creswell moved to take a recess till 7 P M No action

It is reported on good authority that if there is no nomination before the fourth ballot is reached Iowa Connecticut and Indiana will cast their votes for Garfield

Hale of Maine moved that a roll of states be called for the presentation of candidates for nomination by the convention Carried.

When the state of New York was reached, Conkling took the platform to nominate Grant and received a tremendous ovation, many of the delegates and audience rising to their feet

When Conkling mentioned Grant's name it was loudly cheered which was taken up again and again He said Grant is the most illustrious man living, and could carry many of the doubtful states north and south

Conkling finished at 9:45 P M when there was loud and prolonged applause for Grant.

When Joy mentioned the name of Blaine there was great applause continuing for some time many delegates rising to their feet, swinging their hats and handkerchiefs At the end of Joy's remarks there was great cheering which lasted ten minutes and Frank Pixley arose to second the nomination

Frye of Maine followed and made an electric speech which was loudly cheered

When Ohio was called Garfield took the platform to nominate Sherman and was as well as the others cheered for some time. At the end of Garfield's speech more cheering was indulged in

Edmunds of Vermont, was placed in nomination by Balling of his state and his name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers

Cassady of Wisconsin, presented Washburne whose name also was greeted with applause Cassady said that the two best men were Washburne and Edmunds

Drake of Minnesota, presented the name of Windom and was applauded

Brandegee of Connecticut seconded the nomination of Washburne and made the last speech concluding at 2 P M

A delegate moved to adjourn till 10 A. M, Monday which was carried amid great confusion

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND

[James Redpath in New York Independent.]

There is a famine in Ireland It is confined, for the most part, to the western counties This region is sterile and bleak and swept by the Atlantic storms The climate is inclement always This dreary country is densely populated, and its inhabitants are dreadfully poor They have lived from hand to mouth from time immemorial Ten times they have been visited by famine during the present century At this very hour no less than three hundred and fifty thousand souls there are supported by charity—chiefly by the benevolence of the colonies of Australia and the Canadas and of the citizens of the United States If these contributions were suddenly to cease, it is not probable only, but certain that one half at least of this vast multitude of people would perish from hunger during the coming summer If these contributions had not been made there are thousands now living who would have been dead to-day These people are Irish and Catholics In my veins there is not one drop of Irish blood in my creed there is not one article of the Catholic faith I appeal for further aid to these starving people not on behalf of a kindred race nor for members of a kindred creed, but as a man to man for man

I have heard it said that the belief is quite general in the United States that the stories of the famine have been grossly exaggerated for political effect I see by the current number of *Puck* (the American *Punch* with all the modern improvements) that the theory prevails that American contributions intended for the hungry are alienated to the support of the pope and the Catholic hierarchy No belief could be more erroneous and no theory more unjust Let us leave the part of the Levite to England, It adapts itself to the genius of her dealings with Ireland Practice makes perfect even in infamy, and England has been playing this part every season for centuries—whenever that is she was not acting the *other roles* of the thieves America in the old tragedy of Irish sorrow has always taken the part of the Good Samaritan; and she has won too much credit by it both recently and in years past to hope to equal the heavy villain celebrity of England at this late hour

I have just come back from Ireland I was there five weeks as the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* I gave both my days and nights to the study of the famine and its causes The reports and records, and correspondence of the three great relief funds were laid before me and in addition to this vast volume of evidence I received nearly one hundred long letters from Roman Catholic priests each of them living in a different parish describing in detail the condition of the district in which the writers reside Nine Roman Catholic bishops, also, in reply to my inquiries wrote me letters about the distress in their several dioceses I read all the special and local correspondence that related to the famine in the Irish and English journals I interviewed hundreds of clergymen, both Protestant and Catholic and scores of travelers from every part of the distressful country Not satisfied with this vicarious and [illegible] investigation I visited in person some of the great districts of the western [illegible] that the famine had desolated

I recite these facts to show that my opinions and statements are not founded on superficial or cursory investigations but that they are the summing up and net results of a careful inquiry in the country where the evidence and the famine itself exist

The immediate causes of the famine were the failures of the crops [illegible] of Ireland the failure of the Irish fisheries the heavy summer rains that ruined the hay and the [illegible] at the recent harvests in England and Scotland and the American competition in agricultural [illegible] The distress is in no degree the fault of the sufferers from it It is quite commonly believed that the Irish peasant is lazy and improvident English writers have repeated the libel for so many generations that most of us have accepted it as a truth For one I believed it until I visited Ireland under the [illegible] of Mr Whitelaw Reid "Find the facts and report them." The Irish peasant is one of the hardest workers on this planet That was the first fact I discovered, and it faced me everywhere No class of men that I have ever met work more steadily and support their families more frugally I do not pass this second fact to their credit for it is the hard condition of their existence They must live merrily in their cabins or die miserably on the roadsides

The people now suffering are the descendants of the original inhabitants of Ireland Their estates or the estates of their lords were confiscated by Elizabeth by Cromwell and by William of Orange The face of tyranny is so hideous even to itself that it always wears the mask of some power that mankind honors Legree posed as Moses The slave auction block was built behind the Christian church The slave power organized petty larceny (stealing the wages of the poor) into a domestic institution but christened the monstrous invention "chivalry" and quoted the Scriptures with a sonorous voice to deaden the sound of the overseer's lash The oppression of the Irish by England was justified as essential to Protestant ascendency Catholics by thousands have been robbed of their estates the exercise of the rites of their religion has been prohibited under penalty of death their priests have been banished and hunted and hanged free speech has been suppressed and a free press proscribed every method that malignity and fanaticism could devise has been mercilessly adopted to extirpate the Irish race And now when the Catholic peasants are starving, their sufferings are coolly attributed to their faith, There are two words that are everywhere respected in America—landlord and Protestant for landlords with us, as a class are fair dealing men, and Protestants with us as a class are the champions of equal rights irrespective of race or religion But the Irish landlords as a class are little local Plantagenets who respect no *Magna Charta* and who have no warlike nobles to keep them in a healthy dread of a veto by strangulation who have no regard for human rights and for human suffering who do not live among their tenants nor even visit them and who have no more pity for their privations than the sharks for the welfare of the children in the water between the two They live abroad Their agents are esteemed in exact proportion as they exact their Shylock rent with the pitiless punctuality of machines Behind them stands the remorseless power of the British empire, which obeys their most merciless mandates The Irish tenant has no rights that the Irish landlord feels bound to respect and the British government never falters in executing what the Irish landlord decrees I blamed Mr Parnell for some of his utterances in America before I went to Ireland since I returned, I am amazed at the moderation of his language

Lord Clarendon, two hundred years ago declared that the religion of the Scotch consisted of hatred of the Papists" When I was a little boy in Scotland I thought that the definition was still correct there In Ireland to day it is too often true that the Protestant hates the pope, rather than loves the Master As a class they are astonishingly indifferent to the sufferings of the Catholics I am not now speaking of the educated Protestants, nor of the Protestant clergy as a class—I was proud of their active co operation with the Catholic priesthood in alleviating the prevailing distress, but among lower orders and even among wealthier laymen the general tone of their talk was a tone of contempt for the sufferers because they were Catholics or a denial of the existence of the suffering that groaned and shivered at their very doors One day for example I rode out with a priest in county Mayo to examine the condition of the poor in his parish He offered to take me through the whole of his parish—twenty miles in length I could not endure the dreadful sights I saw in the cabins of the peasantry After we had rode two miles, I caused the priest to turn back I grew sick and wept like a child Yet when I returned to the hotel a banker from a neighboring town told me (not knowing what I had seen) that there was no distress in the county, and that the people were never so well off I recalled the bold statement once made to me in Georgia, in the days of slavery, by a white man who said that the negroes did not want to be emancipated and pointing to a colored man he added "There's a nigger you couldn't hire to be free" That negro had offered to pay my expenses north and a handsome sum in addition if I would take him away as my servant Protestantism in Ireland is often another name for the sentiment of caste

It is for this reason as well as from motives of humanity, apart from any denominational considerations that I hope American Protestantism will continue its contributions to the Irish relief funds until the coming harvests are gathered The funds now in hand will not relieve the distress beyond the month of May Not only will our contributions relieve terrible distress but it will teach the Protestants of Ireland a lesson greatly needed there of religious toleration and it will atone in some degree for the unnumbered cruelties done in the name of protestantism to the Catholics of Ireland for centuries and still It will also help to remove the prejudices that have naturally been engendered in the hearts of the Irish Catholics against the Protestant faith They have been the victims of English Ascendency" It meant heartless oppression Let us teach them that there is another kind of Protestant Ascendency—the ascendency of benevolence over prejudice or charity over creed

It has been unfortunate I think that the Irish famine has been made a journalistic sensation in America Sensations soon die out but the famine holds out In June July and August if the present rate of contributions is not maintained the famine will hunt its victims by the tens of thousands England will do nothing She has done nothing thus far The scheme so much vaunted by Lord Beaconsfield died—it was still born—in parliament If it had been carried out in good faith it would have permanently pauperized large districts in Ireland

The great underlying cause of the famine is landlordism The landlords have always exacted as rent absolutely every shilling that the poor tenants could pay over and above the most meagre subsistence for their families In the best of times the peasants can save nothing Their cabins are meaner than the slave cabins of our south were in the worst days of slavery The peasants were never as well clad and they never lived so well as the Southern slaves And yet our southern negroes lived and were clad and lodged so poorly that humanity denounced their masters so fiercely that their voices became more potent for destruction as the sound of the trumpets around Jericho If landlords even in New England acted as the landlords of Ireland act, they would perish at the hands of vigilance committees If Shakespeare had known them, he would have made Shylock an Irish landlord If Dante had seen the misery I witnessed with my own eyes in the west of Ireland he would have gone there to gather stronger pictures of human wretchedness than he conceived in his Inferno

Every single dollar that is sent O Dickinson will support one large Irish family for nearly three weeks for one dollar will buy Indian meal enough to keep six or eight persons from starvation for about twenty days Just send one dollar to O Dickinson Salem Oregon

[Rev O Dickinson who furnishes the above is well known to many people in Oregon and all who know him have full confidence that all funds sent him will be faithfully applied —ED OREGONIAN

THE NORTHWEST

Eastern Oregon.

Twin daughters of Wm Bonham living near Mount Vernon Grant county aged three and a half years while gathering flowers near their home fell over a precipice One of the children was killed and the other seriously, perhaps fatally injured by the fall They were found by the distracted mother several hours after the dreadful accident The little twins were pretty and winsome and the pet of the neighborhood

Nicholas Bills who so inhumanly butchered his wife on Mosier creek Wasco county, on Monday afternoon escaped to The Dalles where he secreted himself until Tuesday night when he ended the tragedy by blowing out his brains He left a long letter detailing his marital misery and declaring that to be the cause of his fiendish act Ten children survive the parents thus summarily sent out of the world

Southern Oregon

Roland Flournoy one of the oldest settlers of this county was drowned in the Umpqua river on Thursday last He attempted to ford the stream at Evelyn's mill when his horse got into deep water in trying to get his saddle slipped from under him and he was carried away with it

Roseburg Star Manufacturers and wool operators in this state are bidding down the price of the raw material and in consequence the market has a somewhat discouraging look Holders are sanguine of the prospects in the future and show no indication of uneasiness We have heard of several lots of wool in Roseburg being sold at 25 cents

Western Washington

Carbonado is the name of a new postoffice located at the Carbon river coal mines, Pierce county

James McGraw and Wm Herbert, two men confined in the United States penitentiary on McNeil's island, made their escape on Monday evening the 31st ult They were awaiting trial for counterfeiting trade dollars

A Steilacoom correspondent says The general question of the day here is why don't the governor take action on the charges preferred against the superintendent and trustees of the hospital for the insane of Washington territory

J M Grant of Puyallup has published a catalogue of tree and shrub seeds indigenous to western Washington collected by him It enumerates eight varieties of trees, eleven varieties of evergreen shrubs, and thirty-one varieties of deciduous trees and plants.

Western Oregon.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized at Hillsboro, with C. T. Tozier president

Last year about $50,000 was paid to hop-pickers in Puyallup valley and this year, owing to greater acreage the sum will it is thought, be fully $10 000 more

Allman and Brugger neighboring farmers, near Reedsville each shot the other's dog. A personal encounter followed which resulted in one of the parties being brought before the courts charged with assault with a deadly weapon

The Indians are reaping a rich harvest in the vicinity of Quiniute, by catching fur seals. The profits of one day's work frequently reaches $20 per man The skins are worth from $3 to $10 each, according to size and quality

A Theatrical Joke.

In the "good old days" at the Haymarket Theater they were running the musical farce of *No Song, No Supper*, and the exigencies of the piece required a real boiled leg of mutton every night, which, according to the law of "property," or rather the "property man's" law in a theater, went after performance almost untouched to the official named But the "flymen" perched up above did not like this, which occurred night after night to their growing dissatisfaction for they, too, had wives and families to whom a boiled leg of mutton free of charge would have been a thing to be remembered So they hit upon a plan, and one night William Farren who had the carving of the aforesaid leg was solicited to fix a hook that would be let down from the "flies into the mutton and leave the rest to them." Farren, always ready for a practical joke, consented at once, and as the scene was coming to a termination deftly fastened the hook into the leg, and "left the rest to them " As the "scene shifters" were preparing to "close in" and the property-man stood at the wings ready to seize on his perquisite, the leg of mutton was seen slowly to ascend, without any visible agency The audience laughed, my father (who, as "Endless" was watching the maneuver from his sack) laughed too, and the employes all gave vent to their feelings in ill suppressed merriment—all save the property-man, who remained miserably serious and gazed at his fast departing supper with a woe begone countenance Suddenly, as the scene was almost closed in the hook which Farren had unfortunately only fastened in the fat gave way, and down came the much-coveted mutton on the dish with a terrific splash The audience now roared the employes roared Farren at the table and my father in the sack roared, and as the flats hid the unrehearsed tableau from view, the now delighted property-man rushed on the stage and securing his ill treated supper joined in the general roar Our "fly fishers" were never known to try a "hook" again —*Memoir of Henry Compton*

TEXAS HUMOR —An eminent divine from New England traveling in Texas for his health impaired by arduous clerical duties upon arriving at one of the towns went in search of the barber's shop for repairs and improvements On entering an establishment of this kind, he observed a big double barrelled gun leaning against the wall Having a constitutional dread of firearms he hastily asked the barber if the gun was loaded A half shaved native who occupied the chair turned round his lather beaten face and exclaimed "Stranger if you're in an all fired hurry you'll find a six shooter what is loaded in my coat-tail pocket" This recalls another story of an English tourist who proposed to visit Arkansas and asked a citizen if he ought to provide himself with a revolver "Well" replied the citizen "you mout not want one for a month and you mout not want one for three months but if ever you do I swan you bet you'd want it almighty sudden "—[The Hour

To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting

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The enterprising publisher of the Roseburg ... O E Good, contemplates enlarging and otherwise improving his paper and fully keep pace with the times. ESCRITO

The annual meeting of the Christian church in Yamhill county will commence June 10th at the campground a mile and a half from McMinnville.

Among the firms which recently located here are F A. Moore & Co and J S Graham of Portland

Francis H Cook formerly of the *Herald* is making a splendid, newsy paper of the Spokan Times J L

A vein of coal three feet thick has been discovered about five miles from Silverton It resembles Puyallup coal and is thought to be valuable

... both of these normative ... others in open violation of the constitution I may be mentioned that this volume too contains the decisions about which the people are stirred up and in one of them, the Greenwood will case in which Bellinger was an attorney he has omitted his own name to hide his connection with the case It may be remarked too about his report of that case that Bellinger has omitted all statement of the facts except as they appear in perverted form in P[illegible]'s opinion * * *

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From 9 to 11 A M From 1 to 3 & to 9 P M

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company Portland Oregon on Monday, June 21st, 1880 at 11 o'clock A. M THEO WYGANT Secretary
Portland June 1 1880 feldtd

The Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING,

RESULTS OF VICTORY.

Before another issue of this paper reaches its readers in the country the election will have at least begun. Voters will bear in mind that we have endeavored to be fair and candid in the campaign now so near its close. We have not resorted to fulsome praise of the republican nominees, nor unwonted personal abuse of our opponents. Believing that the party of national unity and progress has put good tickets before the people in this state, and that the public interests will be subserved by the success of republicanism, and that success now means success in November, it is the duty of republicans to stand squarely by their colors. This success may not inure to the advantage of those who would be our first choice among republicans, but it will solidify the party and give all its members an equal show with democracy in future contests. Let all personal issues be ignored; let a determination to beat the common enemy first and then settle differences in the party. Let every republican take a stand on this ground and all will have an equal show and feel an equal pride in the grand victory to be achieved in Oregon next Monday. We will then have a representative in congress who will attend to the business of his constituents and not spend three-fourths of his time in political juggling for re-election. We will then have a supreme court with which friendship nor influence can turn the scales of law and justice, composed of men who will not lay themselves liable to such grave charges as prominent democrats daily make, and some of which have been very well sustained by the proofs, against the democratic candidates. We will then have a legislature which will see that the good work of exposing and punishing the rascals who so nearly bankrupted the state under democratic rule, is continued, and that in the apportionment of the members of the legislature, which the constitution provides shall be made after each census, is fair and just to every county in the state, and that a republican county will have as many state senators and representatives as a democratic county with no more population. We will have county affairs in the hands of men who will conduct them economically and honestly. And above all, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that the party of right principles is triumphant.

Alluding to business in the east the New York *Financial Report* says: "It is one gratifying feature of the reaction we are now having from the too sudden rise in business and consequent tendency to over production, that while reckless individuals who strove to force the return of good times, by artificial means, have paid the penalty of their incautious ignorance, the general public are really gainers. There is plenty of work, with few idlers in the labor market and prudent business men are doing well. The fact is that business is simply settling down into a regular level, in which it can run smoothly along on a solid foundation, and quite naturally feels some disturbance and, perhaps, fever in getting there. But the lightning that has struck and burned out solitary speculators, has cleared the atmosphere and rendered it wholesome for the business world to breathe. Careful methods will safely ensure a continuance and increase of what is beginning to be regarded as a return of good times. One lesson that business men are beginning to learn is, that prosperity and high prices are not necessarily synonymous terms, and that inflation is never solid increase"

We publish elsewhere a list of the leading men of Portland who have agreed to close their houses on the day of election, some agreeing to close at 10 o'clock, others at 12. The list we publish indicates pretty clearly the sentiment of the citizens of Portland upon this subject, and an unusual interest in the results of the election. This is well. We predict that the influence of the presence of our best citizens will be shown by the result. Many others whose names do not appear to this agreement have expressed their purpose to close their places as requested and we sincerely hope that this movement will become general.

Hon. Rufus Mallory spoke at Oregon City on Friday evening on political topics and it is unnecessary to say that he "sat down" on the democracy with terrible effect. Mr. Mallory talked for two hours and a quarter, and was listened to throughout with marked attention by a large audience which frequently interrupted him with great applause. He exposed the base corruption of the democratic party, in the state and nation, and fully demonstrated the duty of every patriot, every man who desires the perpetuity and prosperity of the nation.

The United States sells $800,000,000 worth of products annually, and has no vessels in which to transport them. We are a commercial nation without ships; we cannot get to or from market except in foreign vessels, under foreign flags; and our congress, year after year, lets this monstrous anomaly continue and resents a motion to repeal the navigation laws as an attack upon the freedom and liberties of the American people.

We have refrained from speaking of Mr Chattin's candidacy for county clerk because we do not believe he will receive fifty votes in the county. No man in Multnomah county acquainted with the republican candidate, Mr. Borthwick will doubt that the statement made elsewhere in this issue by him in regard to what has occurred between him and Mr. Chattin is true in every respect.

In view of the vast number of persons who travel from England to America, and from America to England, the London *Times* suggests that each ocean steamer be accompanied by two steam launches, one to carry news in case of disaster to the nearest port, while the other should take in the passengers of the disabled vessel.

The democratic organ unwittingly put in an argument in favor of electing the republican representative ticket in this county, when it claimed that it was put up to secure a change in the city charter making all the municipal officers elective by the people. That is democratic doctrine.

The demonstration made in this city by the republicans last night was the most enthusiastic and largely attended of anything of the kind which has taken place in the city of Portland for many years. The scene recalled the days of 1861, '65, and presages an overwhelming victory for the ticket on to-morrow.

The shylocks and tax shirkers are making a bitter war on Geo. C. Sears, but his friends are closing up around him and will elect him by three hundred majority.

Republicans examine your ballots carefully and see that it is straight from top to bottom. A great many bogus tickets are already being printed.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

There is some difference between rates of interest in England and France, and the rates in this country. The Bank of England charges 3 per cent. per annum, and yet, as we learn from the *Bulletin's* financial article, that bank has $140,000,000 in specie, which is next to the largest reserve held by any single institution in the world. The Bank of France has the most money under its control of any bank in the world, being $400,000,000, and its rate of discount is 2½ per cent. Money has been loaned by both of the above banks at much lower rates and probably is being loaned to-day at a great reduction on these figures. We take it that 3 per cent. at the Bank of England and 2½ per cent. at the Bank of France are maximum rates—that is, rates at which any one having acceptable security can get accommodation, the same as 1 per cent. per month is the general bank rate here.

In response to a request for information regarding Mr. George's position on the question of granting pensions to the veterans of the Mexican war, we are authorized to state that the measure will receive his hearty and cordial support.

HYGIENE OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The electric light, after many fluctuations incident to all great inventions, has gained a foothold as substantial as that obtained by the telegraph and the locomotive at a similar period of existence, and the fact becomes more evident every day that we are on the verge of another great revolution. Coal gas, the present possessor of the field, is a mixture of several gases in variable proportion, chiefly hydrogen and marsh gas, with olefiant gas, acetylene, butylene, oxygen, nitrogen, carbonous oxide, carbonic dioxide and hydrogen sulphide. Carbonic dioxide and hydrogen sulphide are the two which we will notice in this connection. Carbonic dioxide is a constant product of combustion and respiration. It exists in small quantity in all air, and is only injurious when it amounts to over .7 per thousand parts of the air. The proportion of 1.2 parts per thousand is perceptible to the senses, and produces a feeling of languor with bad taste in the mouth and want of appetite. All diseases of a scrofulous or tuberculous nature are aggravated by an atmosphere in which gas is being burned. The other poisonous gas often found in coal gas is hydrogen sulphide, formerly called sulphuretted hydrogen. It has the odor of rotten eggs, and blackens a solution of acetate of lead.

This is the principal poison found in sewer gas,—a destroyer which has walked at midnight through hovel and palace, and whose poisonous kiss has closed the eyes of old men and slumbering babes. All the time that we were industriously piping the poison out, the innocent little gas jets were distilling it into our very nostrils, and so poisonous that one part in 1500 of air causes the death of birds.

Now let us take up the claims of the electric light for admission to our family circle. So far as present cost goes, it may not stand the comparison, but in the outcome it will prove itself infinitely the cheaper illuminator. Electricity, no matter how generated, is essentially the same thing. Its generation always produces more or less of a substance known as "ozone," a modification of oxygen. Ozone is a colorless gas, about one and a half times heavier than air, having an odor something like chlorine or sulphur. It is one of the most powerful disinfectants known to science. Prepared by the great chemist in his laboratory of clouds and darkness, it comes as an angel of mercy, bearing healing on its wings. And but for it the earth would soon be depopulated. One volume of ozone will disinfect 540 volumes of air, and an electric burner producing a cubic foot of ozone per hour will thoroughly purify 12,960 cubic feet of air per day. Being heavier than air, it will descend to the floor and all the lowest parts of dwellings, and meet the enemy in his favorite stronghold. The introduction of this new light will mark an era in human longevity, especially among infants and small children, whose position near the floor exposes them to the full force of deleterious influences in the way of poisonous gases. The effect of the light where introduced has been found to answer all the expectation we are warranted in forming of its salutary influence. Mr. W. W. Martin, of this city, who has paid much attention to the literature of the subject, informs me that in some eastern factories where they have introduced the light its effect is already seen in the superior health of the operatives. "Verily the world moves."

WILL L. WADE, M. D.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ASKED FOR.

OAKVILLE, Chehalis Co. W. T.,
June 1st, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

DEAR SIR,—As you will see by the following copy of resolutions passed at a recent meeting here beside other demonstrations in the valley of like note not reported the people are awakening to the fact that in order that future prosperity may be assured we must have navigation. The damage done to roads by the unusual high water of last winter and the present stage of water in the rivers forbid the transportation of grain, and as a consequence many have hundreds and in one instance thousands of bushels upon which they are unable to realize a cent. Hence the necessity of some means to move our produce. We have an excellent river for navigation and connected with it are five navigable tributaries. The tide sets up the Chehalis 25 miles, and for a distance up three of its branches. Some years ago steamboats ascended and made regular trips on the river from its mouth to the present site of the N.P.R.R., and with comparatively little work the same may be done again. The river is not rapid in the sense of a rapid river as known in this territory. It rises in hills and not in mountains, and draining a very excellent valley reaches the sea after a long course.

G. M. W.

OAKVILLE, CHEHALIS Co., W. T.,
May 22, 1880.

At a meeting of the citizens of this eastern precinct of Chehalis county, W. T., Col. Milroy was chosen chairman and Gilbert M. Ward clerk, after which the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The people of Chehalis valley have long labored under the disadvantage of possessing a poor and distant market, the transportation of our produce to which has been attended with the serious difficulty of bad roads and high water for a large part of the year, thus preventing any considerable development of what in a state of nature is the most extensive and finest valley in Washington territory west of the Cascades; therefore,

Resolved, That our interests earnestly demand that navigation upon our rivers should be an accomplished fact and that for the furtherance of this object we do hereby organize ourselves into the same of which shall be The Association for the Encouragement of Navigation on the Chehalis River and its Tributaries.

Resolved, That, in consideration of our present commercial productions, consisting of grain, butter, hay, wool, etc., awaiting transportation, there now would be a business sufficient to well remunerate any steamboat owner who would undertake our river's navigation, and that the same would be speedily and indefinitely increased.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the foregoing, we do cordially invite the people of Chehalis valley to meet in general mass meeting at Elma, in Chehalis county, on the 25th day of June 1880, at 1 P. M., there to consider the proper means necessary for the opening of navigation.

Resolved, That, in the time intervening, we earnestly solicit correspondence from parties who are responsible for their contracts and who may wish to undertake for us the business under consideration that we may have the same for action on the 26th day of June, aforesaid.

Resolved, That, if necessary, we deem it expedient to subscribe for and pay to any responsible party who will contract with us, an amount ample to indemnify them against any probable loss which the opening of navigation might involve.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Delegate Brents our thanks for his efforts in endeavoring to procure from congress an appropriation for the improvement of our (Chehalis) river.

On motion the chairman and clerk were appointed as a committee on correspondence.

On motion the association was adjourned to meet at Elma on the 26th of June next.

COL. MILROY, Chairman.

GILBERT M. WARD, Clerk.

GRAND PICNIC.

Commemorating the Completion of the Narrow Gauge of the O. R. N. Co., Limited, to Independence.

Addresses of Gov. Thayer and Others.

Grand Ball in the Evening.

Narrow Gauge Railroad and Other Matters

Pursuant to invitation your reporter proceeded to Dallas on the evening of the 3d to prepare for THE OREGONIAN a full report of the grand picnic to be given on the 4th inst. by the citizens of Dallas, celebrating the completion of the narrow gauge railroad to their city. While awaiting the hour arranged for the inauguration of the exercises of the day, we took occasion to note the evidences of thrift and prosperity, which with other matters of general interest, appertaining to this section, we will say more further on.

Early Friday morning the many different avenues leading into Dallas were thronged with vehicles of every description containing farmers with their families and many others from the surrounding country and towns. The arrivals continued up to the hour of noon, when the number of visitors was estimated to be between 3000 and 4000. The dense masses of humanity fairly swarmed in and around the city like bees around a hive. At the hour of 10 A. M. the procession, led by the Dallas brass band, took up the line of march towards the pavilion, located upon the opposite bank of the little river of La Creole, bordering the city limits, where the exercises, consisting of vocal and instrumental music by the grand choir and Dallas brass band. Prayer by Rev. H. C. Jenkins. Judge Warren Truitt, president of the day, in a few appropriate remarks, alluding to the fact that the celebration of the attained results of so important an enterprise was not alone purely local in its importance, but concerned as well the interests of the entire state at large, therefore meet and proper that the governor of the state should act as orator of the day, and introduced his excellency Gov. W. W. Thayer, whose remarks, which we herewith present in full, were listened to with the most respectful attention by all composing the immense assemblage.

ADDRESS OF GOV. THAYER.

Fellow Citizens:—You have assembled on this occasion to celebrate the event of the completion of a railroad which connects your town with steamboat navigation on the Willamette river, and which ere long will doubtless be extended to tide water.

The enterprise does not directly affect public interest to any considerable extent, yet it is very important to the welfare of this section, and indirectly benefits the state at large as it incites an emulation in the people of various other sections of the country to engage in similar undertakings. The earth possesses in abundance everything essential to the wants of man. It furnishes him his food and raiment, and an antidote for disease and sickness, but a wise and beneficient Providence has so ordered all things, that necessary and suitable provisions to sustain life and health, and afford substantial enjoyment can be acquired only by arduous labor, directed by judgment and intelligence, and it is well that it is so. Had it been arranged in the economy of nature that mankind could have realized from spontaneous productions sufficient to answer their wants and desires, it doubtless would have been very gratifying to the indolent, lazy and slothful, yet it would have been highly detrimental to the race, development in everything which pertains to superior manhood would have been neglected and they would have presented in both their physical and mental condition a most sorrowful spectacle. Observation fully demonstrates the truth of this assertion. People living in warm, genial climates, where nature is prodigal of her bounteous gifts, where hardly any exertion is necessary to obtain a subsistence, are found to be more feeble in body and mind than those who inhabit more rigorous sections of the country, and the higher the standard of civilization, the more energy, intelligence and skill are required and will be employed in the management of human affairs. The great primary industry of this country is agriculture; the culture of the soil is the foundation of our material prosperity. It is a pursuit, however, which cannot be prosecuted without calling into requisition, to some extent another and perhaps equally as important an industry, which is manufacturing, though a strict agricultural business could be extensively conducted by the use of very few, and comparatively crude appliances, but the husbandman must look beyond mere tillage and harvest, he consumes a greater variety of articles than he produces and is necessarily obliged to resort to an exchange of surplus commodities. This circumstance gives rise to another prominent pursuit essential to the comfort convenience and happiness of mankind, which is termed commerce. These several classes of business are so intimately blended that the prosperity and success of each depends upon that of the other. Agriculture builds up manufactures and commerce, but it can not thrive or flourish, if impeded or oppressed by them; fortunate indeed is that commonwealth in which the three are fully developed and operate in complete harmony. The ground cannot be cleared, and cultivated to any considerable extent, the crop sown, harvested and stored without the employment of various kinds of machinery, and hence manufacturing is called into requisition. Nor will the producer attempt to raise more than necessary for his own consumption unless he can find a market for the surplus, and here begins commerce, which can be carried on only by means of transportation of commodities exchanged. The globe presents such a variety of climate and soil that necessarily there is a variety of productions, and trade naturally follows as the incident. Nor are the articles of exchange confined to natural productions of the earth. The people of our country may be so circumstanced that they can manufacture useful articles more cheaply and skillfully than those of another, and consequently such articles also become the subject of barter.

In the early history of the world exchange of bulky articles was necessarily confined to such as were produced along the sea coast or along the banks of open navigable rivers. The interior country, however well adapted to the great staples of life and trade, was valueless except to roam over, or live upon, or produce sufficient to afford mere existence. The immense cost and inconvenience of transporting such articles by land rendered their production for foreign shipment entirely impracticable and prevented the importation of like articles from other countries. The expense of land transportation was a great natural embargo upon trade even between contiguous nations. Shipping interests and many of the great industries of to-day remained undeveloped until the present century, and it is due to the genius and intelligence of a very few persons indeed that the carrying trade of the world maintains its present gigantic dimensions.

The inventions of James Watt, who in 1769-85 invented the steam engine, at least as used upon the present principle; of Richard Trevethick, who prior to 1802 invented a self acting steam engine that would travel by its own internal impulse; of Robert Fulton, who in 1807 invented the plan of propelling vessels by steam; and of George Stephenson, who in 1814 put the steam railway into practical operation, have caused the wonderful improvements in the transportation of persons and property from one locality to another.

Railroads are, comparatively, of a very recent origin. In England, tramways, as they are termed, were used some time between 1602 and 1649. They were a very clumsy affair, and mostly employed in the coal districts. An improvement was added in 1700 by putting strips of iron upon the wooden beams so as to render them more durable. In 1740, cast iron rails were substituted and various minor improvements added; but they did not attract attention as being suitable for general traffic at that time, and they only employed horse power. In 1802, Trevethick took out a patent for a steam carriage, which he adapted to drawing wagons upon railroads in 1804, and which as an experiment proved successful, but it was only able to draw ten tons at the rate of five miles an hour. The idea prevailed in the earlier history of railroad enterprises that wheels having cogs with counterpart attached to the rails to receive the cogs were essential, especially upon inclines; but in 1811 it was ascertained that locomotives running with smooth wheels on smooth rails, by mere weight and friction, could draw heavy loads up a moderate incline. In 1814 locomotive power was employed by George Stephenson on the Killingsworth railway with such success that it was afterward applied on the Darlington railway, and for which a charter was granted by an act of parliament in 1821. This was the first railway upon which carriages were drawn carrying passengers, but the locomotive system was still very imperfect. The rate of speed the cars were enabled to run was but little faster than a horse could walk, though increased speed was afterward obtained by sending the escaped steam up the chimney so as to cause a more powerful draught in the fire, which produced a more rapid generation of steam. About 1820 the idea was first conceived of extending railways over the kingdom of Great Britain, and on the 29th of October, 1824, a prospectus was issued by Joseph Sanders of a railway from Liverpool to Manchester. The line was surveyed by Stephenson, and parliament applied to for a charter, but it encountered much opposition. One noble lord gave it as his deliberate and decided opinion that railways could never successfully compete with canals. Another expressed his most serious apprehension that the smoke and cinders emitted from the chimney would greatly damage the wool growing upon the backs of the sheep of the country, and the assurance that the engine would be propelled at a rate of speed of twelve miles an hour was a fact held by us as of itself sufficient to stamp the project as a bubble. "Twelve miles an hour," exclaimed the *Quarterly Review* "as well trust one's self to be fired off on a Congreve rocket!" However, it was sanctioned by the legislature. The road was built, and on the 15th of September, 1830, a little less than fifty years ago, was opened for traffic and the great English railway system inaugurated. Its success was a grand triumph of intelligence and genius over ignorance and bigotry.

The world owes to George Stephenson a lasting debt of gratitude, for it was through his philosophic mind, determination of character, and untiring energy that the important scheme was accomplished, a scheme which but few persons in a great many ages had the capacity to plan or the boldness and self reliance to execute. A ragged urchin, tending flocks in the field, his genius first showed itself in modeling engines from clay. His next in the invention of an apparatus to rock the baby's cradle by means of the draught from the chimney (no trivial invention), and lastly in that powerful locomotive which is now traversing your county. The history of that illustrious personage affords a wholesome lesson to the boys of our country. It exemplifies the importance of industry and frugality, and demonstrates that wealth, distinction and fame can be acquired by honest, laudable, and zealous efforts, even by those whose origin was the lowest depths of poverty with all its difficult and embarrassing surroundings.

In the United States, the people had not been indifferent to railway experiments and speculations that had been going on in Great Britain. In 1826-7 a tram road was constructed at the Quincy granite quarries in Massachusetts. In 1827 nine miles of railroad were completed in Pennsylvania, with branches and turnouts, extending in all 13 miles, and in 1828-9 a line of six miles in length was commenced, intended to connect Charleston and Hamburg in South Carolina. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was commenced in 1828, and the Hudson and Mohawk in 1830. The former was only intended for horse cars. These several roads were but primitive affairs, though they were the beginning of the American railroad system.

The American people have been no laggards in the discovery of new and useful inventions and the portion of them inhabiting New England have not only proved themselves ingenious, but very observant. They have generally been remarkably curious in regard to what other people were doing, and have never been peculiarly scrupulous about imitating them when any profit was likely to be derived therefrom.

Subsequent to 1830 railroads in the United States were rapidly extended, a broader field here was open to that character of enterprises, line after line has been built, which at this time has reached the enormous extent of probably ninety thousand miles; they have extended through the great heart of the country and like the arterial system of the human body, have sent life and pulsation throughout the whole organization. The larger sections of our country in our immense territory have been revivified by their influence. Oregon is so remotely situated from the densely populated portions of the union that its settlement has been difficult and tardy; yet the mildness of the climate, fertility of its soil and extent of its territory have invited and induced immigration. But as yet its population constitutes only a nucleus of settlement. Its area includes 90,000 square miles—a little more than New York and Pennsylvania combined. It has about 300 miles of sea coast, with numerous bays and harbors, a large navigable river forming its northern boundary—extending along its border about the same distance of its sea coast—and another navigable river flowing through its largest valley. It contains within its limits millions of acres of rich agricultural lands, large portions of which are as yet unimproved; forests of valuable timber, immense fisheries and a great variety of mineral wealth, including vast coal fields. Its population is increasing by a healthy growth, and will accumulate far more rapidly as the facilities of transportation between it and the east are improved. It has already attracted foreign capital, which is seeking investment in its railroad enterprises, and its staple productions find a ready and profitable market abroad.

With such a domain for its heritage, with its immense resources and having so favorable a beginning, who can divine the extent of its future greatness and importance? By good prudent management on the part of its citizens and a reasonable exercise of energy and enterprise the time is not far distant when Oregon will occupy the proud position of one of the first states of the union. It is impossible to be otherwise when the lines of railroads now projected within its limits and which extend into contiguous sections of country are completed and the numerous auxiliary lines of road connecting with them that will necessarily be constructed the millions of acres of its lands are put in a proper state of cultivation, as will be the necessary sequence, its mineral resources developed and a system of manufacturing established in its various sections of territory, then its grandeur and magnificence will become an acknowledged fact.

An article in the *North American Review*, June number, 1879 entitled "The Pacific Railroad," illustrates the great influence which the construction of railroads has upon the settlement and development of a country. It says, "the railroads accomplished a million square miles of new territory which had been previously inaccessible, was at at once opened to the enterprise and capital of the country. * * * No sooner was the construction of the Pacific railroad assured than great numbers of lines were projected in all the extreme western states and territories, for the purpose of forming a connection with it. In the twelve states affected by it there was in 1860 but 754 miles of railroad and a million and a half of inhabitants. In 1879 there were 16,794 miles of railroad and a population of nearly five millions.

You, fellow citizens, no doubt feel elated on account of the completion of your line of road, and you have a *just right* to feel so; the enterprise is creditable to yourselves and highly creditable to those who have stepped forward when the work had virtually stopped and furnished means with which to push it forward. I trust that you will not deem it impertinent if I make a suggestion in regard to your duty in the future, concerning this enterprise. The road is practically yours, not the legal title to it, but its use and benefit in the main belong to you, and your interest in it must not cease upon its completion. Many persons suppose that they have accomplished all that is requisite when they have succeeded in securing the building of such roads, that they are at full liberty then to withdraw all support for its maintenance, or, which is more objectionable still, commence an opposition to its success, calculated to retard its prosperity and discourage those who have become responsible for its construction. Men of capital will not engage in enterprises of any kind when they are liable to subject themselves to constant annoyance from unfriendly legislation, unjust taxation or vexatious litigation. Such affairs are usually managed by a corporation and it should always be treated justly. On the other hand it should be just to the people. It should be encouraged in the legitimate prosecution of its business and at the same time should be as reasonable in its exactions of tariff duties as circumstances will admit. 'Live and let live' is a wholesome maxim, and ought not to be departed from in business affairs between individuals and corporations any more than between man and man. Oppression upon either hand is equally deserving of condemnation. The success of this enterprise will encourage others of the same character. Their prosecution will stimulate agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, give employment to labor and add to the material wealth of the country. Besides, every citizen should entertain a reasonable pride for the success and welfare of his state. Its government relates to local affairs, which more directly affects his interests. Its laws regulate the transfer and disposition of his estate, and the administration of it upon his demise. Through its institutions learning is disseminated, charities administered and punishment inflicted to deter offenses. Life, liberty and property are preserved through its protecting aegis.

Fellow Citizens— confidently look forward to a time when Oregon will assume a high station among the sisterhood of states; when its broad plains shall teem with a frugal and happy population; and through its fertile valleys, and from evergreen hillsides will be heard the hum of contented industry, when this state will boast of more than one metropolis and every harbor which opens its protecting arms to the wide ocean will be connected with the interior by rails of shining steel, and our commonwealth no longer isolated from the main body of the nation, will be thrown into a closer contact and will contribute its inexhaustible and overflowing productions not to Europe alone, but will pour them in a generous flood from forest, field, pasture and mine to our common brotherhood beyond the sterile range of the Rocky Mountains.'

After which several choice selections were most ably rendered by the choir and band, with intermission for the reception of delegations from Dayton, Lafayette, Sheridan, etc., whose arrival was here announced by the locomotive's shrill whistle, bringing ten passenger cars with 100 excursionists from the sections named and stations along the route. They were accompanied by the very excellent Lafayette cornet band, which discoursed the most delicious music at the different way stations. As the two locomotives (like Shetland ponies driven tandem, small "*but none the less vigorous*") gaily trimmed with bunting, consisting of American flags and the royal standard of Scotland (Lion in the dark field with fleur de lis' border) came bounding into Dallas, with both bands playing, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and enthusiastic shouts of welcome, surrounded by a multitude of smiling, happy and many really beautiful fair faces, all combined to present a most picturesque scene, which will linger long ere fading from memory's tablets of the many delighted participants and guests. The Dallas brass band escorted their guests to the pavilion, where a most generous and elegant collation was served, after which, toasts and responses, when Mr Joseph Gaston (for whom the citizens of Dallas entertain none but the kindest feelings) being loudly called, responded for E. G. Hughes, Esq., to the toast proposed to "the Narrow Gauge," as follows:

MR. GASTON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Gaston, being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the assembled multitude at some length, saying in substance that he had not come to Dallas to make any remarks on this occasion, but to meet those who had confided their interests to him heretofore, and to rejoice with them in the day of their prosperity. No event in his life had given him more pleasure than the completion of this railroad to Dallas, for this success was the fulfillment of many promises. Although the road had been baffled and delayed by many obstacles and great opposition, yet this very opposition makes the triumph of this day all the greater. "I told you over in the court house a little over two years ago that if you would give me your confidence I would secure this road to your town. It is now here, a veritable reality, and completed as soon as under all the circumstances could be reasonably expected. But I take no credit to myself in this matter, for, while I can say with a clear conscience that I have at all times and under all circumstances faithfully supported the interests of Dallas above all personal considerations, yet I have done nothing more than my duty, and for that doing I think no man is entitled to special credit. Knowing the whole history of this matter from the beginning, all the weak places in its progress and all the bitter opposition arrayed against it, I ascribe to the public spirited citizens of Dallas more than to any one else the success of this road.

Without your solid support in 1878 I should have failed; without my success in building the road in 1878 the Scotch capitalists would never have taken hold of this matter, and the Willamette valley would not have had the two hundred miles of narrow gauge railroad that it will have within eighteen months of this time.

The future of Dallas is now secured, and no citizen will ever regret the aid he has extended to this road. You would not have it removed for five times what it has cost you. The foundation of your prosperity cannot now be shaken. Polk county is now better supplied with railroad facilities than any other county in the state. The road is now in the hands of a powerful company that is able to hold it and develop it into a grand success. It will be extended to Portland on the one hand and Yaquina bay or the Siuslaw on the other. Scotland is backing this enterprise, and when the president at Dundee recently advertised for $2,000,000, to be subscribed to this Oregon railway, he had $10,000,000 offered him. And the road will pay too. This strip of country 25 miles wide, west of this line is all tributary to this road. These hills will all be peopled. Their resources in timber which will reach this road from the heart of the coast range by the valley of the Yamhill, Rickreall and Luckiamute, will be a mine of wealth for ages, and after that the soil will support countless flocks and herds, and a population of rugged mountaineers, the bone and sinew of any country.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere gratitude to you all for your many acts of kindness to me in the past and your cordial greeting to day."

At the conclusion, Mr. Gaston was warmly applauded.

Letters were received by Dr. T. F. Smith, chairman of the committee on invitation and reception, from Mr. Donald Macleay and E. G. Hughes, Esq., of Portland, returning thanks, with best wishes kindly expressed, and regretting their inability to attend owing to other business engagements.

Various games followed, affording some rare sport.

The base ball game between the Athletics, of Dallas, and Bethel Clubs, was closely contested and interesting, being won by the former club by a score of 26 to 24.

After a most enjoyable time, the weather having been delightful, with nothing to mar in the slightest degree the pleasures of the day, the celebration wound up with a grand ball at the court house. The ball was given under the auspices of the Dallas brass and string band, and was participated in by one hundred and fifty couples, among whom were the fairest daughters and noblest specimens of young manhood of Polk and Yamhill. The supper was furnished by Mr. Parsons, of the Dallas Hotel, to which gentleman was voted an especial card of thanks, which was well merited, for indeed his tables fairly groaned under a most bewildering display of edibles and delicacies. The ball and everything connected with it was a most complete success, and admitted by all to be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever before given in Polk county.

The good people of Dallas and vicinity are entitled to credit for their liberality and enterprise in aiding to bring the narrow gauge to their city, which the managers of the O. R. & N. Co. (L.) seem to have fully appreciated and reciprocated in the most generous and honorable manner, which fact has been promotive of a mutuality of good feelings of interests. Two miles of the track, extending south from Dallas, have been graded, and we are informed by the contractor, Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Esq., that he will have completed the grade of 18 additional miles within thirty days. Iron and ties to lay the track are being brought up, and will reach there in season to lay the track before the grade is finished. Grading is proceeding at the rate of one-half mile per day, and track-laying will proceed rapidly, the portion between here and Smithfield having been laid at the rate of a mile a day. The bridge work of this latter section of 5½ miles is most substantial. That spanning the Rickreall at Dallas, known as the "Howe Patent Truss Combination," the bed or span being of iron, for simplicity, strength and durability, is one of the most perfect models of railroad bridge work on this coast. The company is rebuilding and strengthening the work on the old road, known as the Gaston section, it being too light for the heavier locomotives coming on from the east. Ballasting has been commenced and will be carried on until the entire track is ballasted. Four first-class engines and a lot of passenger and baggage cars and upwards of fifty new freight cars have been purchased in New York, nearly all of which are now in transit to Portland, when the company will have seven locomotives, four of them first-class, and nearly treble the hauling power of those now on the road.

Dallas is most pleasantly located in nearly the center of Polk Co., of which it is the courthouse, with a population of 1000. The La Creole (now called Rickreal) a beautiful stream whose waters are clear as crystal, flows from 12 or 15 miles up the Coast range through the town, furnishing an excellent water power, part of which is still waiting to be utilized. The town is located at the base of the Coast range upon a plain slightly sloping to the east, the sub-strata of which is a bed of gravel, through which it is said, constantly flows a subterranean stream at a depth of about 12 feet from the surface. The climate at Dallas is most delightful and salubrious. Chills and fever and epidemics are comparatively unknown, owing to the perfect drainage and purity of their water in connection with gentle sea breezes which are almost regular afternoon visitants.

For diversified beauty, the country and scenery surrounding, is not surpassed if equalled by any other portion of the northwest. There is a section ten miles square tributary to Dallas, rich in soil, pastures, minerals, hard woods, etc., about one township of which is under cultivation. The increase in acreage sown to wheat this year over last, is nearly one-third, which increase has been caused by the expected completion of the narrow gauge. The fall sown grain is looking finely—beginning to spring—while the spring sown promises well. Time and space forbid further mention at present. We can only add that we found the good people of Dallas, warm hearted and extremely hospitable. We heartily congratulate them upon the completion of their railroad and the tide of prosperity which is now "setting in" toward their beautiful little inland city.

JUDAISM, ROMANISM, PROTESTANTISM OR NIHILISM—WHICH?

In almost all communities there are persons who affect to despise religion, whether oriental, Latin, Anglican, or Gallican. But, in all candor, do not these forms or types of religious faith conserve virtue, nourish integrity and promote the public weal? The central truth in each seemingly is one and the same, viz., God—He who is, who was, and who will be.

The theology of these different bodies of believers, while bristling with antagonizing phrases and sentences, over which the very best of men dispute, may be regarded as a labored and conscientious endeavor to formulate true, accurate and practical definitions of God, and thus to fructify human life, ennoble individual aspirations and lift mankind above the merely animal and sensuous.

In the absence of an authoritative revelation, Jew and Gentile must wallow in hopeless and endless peradventures, in the trough of this infinite sea. Even *with* a revelation the limitations of finite minds are such that all comments on the text, whether by individuals or councils, must necessarily be tinged with the traces of fallibility; hence diversities of opinions, hence opposing schools of theology, hence multiplicity of religious sects. These, however, in all candor, may be regarded as tokens of loyalty to, and not signs of abandonment of, the great central truth as apprehended by these thinkers, expositors, advocates.

Theism, under its two general subdivisions—Judaism and Christianity—has a history. It has advantages, and seems to be a necessity to mankind. But what is Nihilism? The following is the best definition we have found thus far. It is almost too shocking to read. Its perusal, however, may serve as a deterrent to those who so flippantly spurn theism—either as scientifically improbable or intellectually illogical.

NIHILISM

Was defined at Geneva in 1868 by Bakunin himself. These are some of his words, and fairly carry his sense and purpose:

"The gospel [of nihilism] admits of no half measures and hesitations. The old world must be destroyed, and replaced by a new one. The *Lie* must be stamped out and give way to Truth. * * * The first lie is *God*. The second lie is *Right*. * * * When you have freed your minds from the fear of a *God*, and your childish respect for the fiction of *Right*, then all the remaining chains which bind you, and which are called science, civilization, property, marriage, morality and justice, will snap asunder like threads. * * * Let your happiness be your only law. * * * Our first work must be the destruction and annihilation of everything as it now exists. You must accustom yourselves to destroy everything, the good with the bad; for, if but an atom of this old world remains, the new will never be created."

"Either with the ax and let us demolish everything. Those who come after us will know how to rebuild an edifice quite as solid as that which we now feel trembling over our heads * * * The children of our children will be forced to begin our work anew; but the evils of the future will be of a less monstrous nature than those which we now deplore. * * * And thus from struggle to struggle, and after centuries of combat, mankind will finally attain perfection and become what is called God. To arms, then, brethren, and follow to the conquest of the Godhead."

A Mr. Tschernyschewsky has written a novel, whose title, in English, is, "What is to be done?" In it he has so fascinatingly portrayed this creed of destructionism that in defiance of all police veto, "there is hardly a student of either sex in the Russian universities and colleges who has not read and almost learned it by heart." "Its design is to show how the disciples of nihilism may enjoy life in the way of intrigue, fraud, violence and general lawlessness."

The object of this communication is not controversy but good will to man. If the glare of this *Nihilist's* lantern shall but reveal the water into which Nihilism must inevitably plunge its votaries our object will be, in part, secured.

The Nihilist's proposition to "dethrone God," is an alarming symptom that the political and ecclesiastical doctors of Europe and other portions of the globe should heed.

The abnormal action of the human mind, periodically produces such outbursts of its pent-up fires. Similarly Danton, Marat, Robespierre and their frenzied followers wrote the sanguinary pages of the French revolution.

Nihilism in Europe may be regarded, in its pathetic phases, as the dying swan song of expiring human hopes; in its fiercer aspects it resembles the death flurry of the whale.

Men and women taxed, oppressed, ground down to sustain what is, in our land, euphoniously styled "a strong government" are goaded to a desperate endeavor to throw off the incubus. Galled and chafing against the bars of a relentless and unwise repression, the maddened populace follow a method which indicates a consciousness of their own impotence.

The people see, or think they see, the *altar* and the *throne* in the hands of their oppressors; hence to their minds religion and politics are the sources of their wrongs; God and the king are the authors and abettors of the tyranny beneath which they hopelessly groan and bleed. These are the conditions of which nihilism is an expression. Appealing to the worst passions of the human breast, the nihilist fans into fury the latent sentiments of revenge, until the misled populace, following their teachings, resort to deeds of violence that must be condemned by all right-thinking persons.

The ominous clouds already overhang empires and threaten republics! Does it not become statesmen and religious teachers to exemplify a pure theism in legislation and religion, and bring rest to the nations by bringing life, freedom, joy to individual hearts?

R. S. STUBBS.

THAT WOODCHUCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I notice Mr. Chattin has issued a second circular in which he accuses me of proposing to pay him for procuring votes for me, etc. As you are already aware, I have hitherto requested that his attacks upon me should be unnoticed by you, thinking Mr. C. hardly responsible for his statements; and he having publicly said that he had proposed to withdraw in consideration of my paying him $500. But as his second circular, by inference at least, accuses me of an attempt to buy his influence in my behalf, I desire to state through the columns of THE OREGONIAN that the statements of Mr. Chattin that I have at any time directly or indirectly offered to pay him any sum whatever for votes, either his own or those to be procured by him, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

I have but the kindest feeling toward Mr. Chattin, and had he made no untruthful statements, I should not have noticed him at this time.

A. E. BORTHWICK.

The Washington county annual meeting of the Christian church will commence on Friday, before the fourth Sunday in June, at the camp ground near Minto's bridge, three miles from Hillsboro.

WOOL BALING.

Having secured the commodious building corner of D and Front streets the undersigned is prepared to receive all kinds of Merchandise or Produce on Storage.

Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers.

Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments.

J. L. BARNARD.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the district of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of R. Prag, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that, by an order of said court, there will be a final meeting of the creditors of said estate at the office of H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in bankruptcy in the city of Portland on Tuesday, the 22d day of June 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time I will file my final account and make application for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate. In accordance with sections 5092-3 U. S. Revised Statutes.

LEVI ANDERSON, Assignee.

Portland, May 28, 1880. m29d&w28

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, HACKS, HARNESS, Etc.,

From the Manufactories of Hooker & Co., and Brewster & Co.

A full line of the above goods always on hand and for sale at

The City Stables, 106 Second Street.

Where we shall keep on Livery and for Sale, fine Driving, Saddle and Work Horses.

Together with the Most Stylish and Best Riding Vehicles of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to boarding horses.

C. W. [illegible], Manager.

Is prepared to supply Free

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

Free delivery to any part of the city

J. S. KELLER,

Cor. Indiana and First Streets.

Is prepared to supply Fresh

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Maker of Seals, Stencils

DIES, RUBBER STAMPS,

Just added a large stock of GUNS

WOOD FOR SALE.

GOOD DRY FIR WOOD DELIVERED TO ANY part of the city for

THREE DOLLARS PER CORD,

Address P. O. Box 22, Portland, Or. m27d2w

SECRETARY............GEO. W. McCOY

This Company is now offering a limited number of shares of its capital stock for sale. For other information apply at the office of the Company, at 84 First street, or to either of the Directors. P. O. Box 730. m6d1m

DR. TOY JONG,

Physician and Surgeon.

Cures Diphtheria, Diseases of the Eye, and Disease of all kinds.

No. 31 Alder St., bet. First and Second,

Up stairs.

Office Hours—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

…TES FROM THE SOUND.

[…RRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

SEATTLE, June 2d, 188…

…lf dollar of 1852 sold in this city …

…Bs still continue to run on two-…ree-fourths time.

…Fourth of July celebration is …ings now talked of here.

…etween this city and Sank, the …at … Skagit, has been …

… base ball nine will play a match …e ball at Kenton on Saturday …e Newcastle Club.

…icians are again on the qui vive, …in the course of a few weeks, …us are the axes to be ground.

…n of the ship Alaska which ar…st evening, 19 days from San …eports very light winds outside, …ggy weather.

…uction of timber from forest fires …s season, should we have our …t of dry weather. The heavy …t winter broke down the under…e branches of trees to such an … render our timber more than …to devastation by fire.

…inst. will be representation day …reek district in the Skagit mines. … holders on Ruby and Canyon …not represent until the 1st proxi…presentation day all claim owners …sent in person or forfeit their re…ims. Doubtless some confusion … many of the claims bear loca…, two and three deep—notices …g the deep snows of last winter.

…OTES FROM GOLDENDALE.

…rops, Business Matters, Social Gossip, Etc.

[…RRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

GOLDENDALE, W. T., May 29.

…all doing a good business and the …wear smiling faces.

…kler has been at work for three …nd the streets are now much …rtable and the dust less by tons.

… had another wedding in town, …F. McCauley, well known in …nty, Oregon, to Miss Lillie Hen…er of Dr. Henton, formerly of Al…

… Hill has sold his drug store to Dr. … formerly and for many years of …e, Oregon, but latterly of Wash…. Dr. Hill is now in Portland on …ends. Is to go east soon, I hear.

…odge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of this …its election for officers at its last … the ensuing term, with the fol…t, viz: W. R. Dunbar, N. G; Ed … V. G; G. W. Filloon, R. S; E. …S, and Daniel Cram, T.

…warm; wheat booming, likewise …all "garden truck." Prospects …lo yield, excellent. Snow all of …ab hills between here and The …ncoe mountains fast losing their …tling and taking on the hue of …ce more.

…ek, Horse Shoe Bend and Lower …pidly filling up. Lots of emi…ing every day almost. Some lo…ch into work as if they meant to …e for themselves, while others take …ack or push for some other clime … wind whistles occasionally by.

…, discovered the other morning …e barrel of brandy in the pantry …ervant girl's chamber had been …dly during the night. "Didn't you … she demanded of the servant. …ame, but I thought it was the vin…

…EW TO-DAY.

WITHDRAWAL.

…ARLES G. SCHRAMM WISHES US TO …ance that he has withdrawn his name …endent candidate for Assessor. jtdlt

FOR SALE.

…ORSE, WEIGHT 1050, BROKE TO …ingle or double. Price, $100; color, … bay. Apply 149 Alder st. je6dtf

…—FROM, NEAR HUBBARD'S STA…lack Mare, 6 years old, branded "D" …ulder. A liberal reward will be paid …ion where she can be found. J. F. STOOPS, Hubbard, Ogn.

NOTICE.

…RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

…LING OF THE STEAMSHIP OREGON … Francisco IS POSTPONED until …ay, June 8, at 3 o'clock A. M. GEO. W. WEIDLER, Steamship Agent.

NOTICE.

… BOUGHT AND MOVED THE MILL …n as

…NG'S SAW-MILL,

… ready to fill all orders for Cedar Lum… notice.

CHAS. R. WILSON & CO.

…une 3, 1880. je6d1m

… Bay, Port Townsend, Victoria, …o, Fort Wrangle and Sitka

…RRYING U. S. MAILS.

… THE STEAMSHIP

… "CALIFORNIA,"

…ROLL………Commander

…e PORTLAND for the above port …ers Dock on

…DNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880, At 3 o'clock, A. M.

…ght or Passage apply to …ED. J. HUGHES, Purser.

…T GRAND PICNIC

OF THE

…EIN EINTRACHT,

AT

…brinus Gardens,

…nday, June 6th, 1880.

(Weather permitting.)

…of amusements during the afternoon such as

…hen, Target Shooting, Sack Racing

…t Man's Race, Foot Racing

FOR

…GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

…any others too numerous to mention.

…G BY THE SINGING SECTION

…BY THE NORTHWESTERN BAND.

…l Characters Positively Not Admitted.

…ION………50 CENTS

…IES AND CHILDREN FREE.

…ND MILITARY PICNIC!

BY THE

… GUARD at WILLAMETTE GROVE

… SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1880.

…ER LATONA will leave the foot of Alder … 10 o'clock, sharp, also at 12, 2 and 4 … Will leave the Grove on her last trip at …

…ing will be done to make the Picnic one … of the season. The company is determ… …e that no objectionable parties are al… … the ground.

…S OF TEN DOLLARS will be given to … Darman (single scull) in a race of one … to all. Other prizes will be given on the …

Reception Committee … 1st Lieut. P. N. Keegan … Lorney … 2d Lieut. Jas. Duffy.

…ommittee of Arrangements … John Mooney, …ooling, Floor Manager; John Duffy, … Joseph Burke; 2d Lieut. James Duffy, … J. Noonan, P. McNeill, Capt. J. J. Dorney.

…ic by the Northwestern Band, … Prof. J. H. Brenner, Director. m26d… …a St. Ladies Free.

…umbered 1120. …the above will not be allowed after … EDWARD HIRSCH, …otice. State Treasurer.

THE

…BOOK STORE;

… Firs. St., near Yamhill, … COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK OF …STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, …, at LOWEST PRICES.

The Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1880.

SEND IN THE RETURNS.

Agents of THE OREGONIAN, postmasters and precinct judges, are requested to send us full election returns at earliest convenience.

CITY.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Plymouth church—North Portland, corner of E and Fourteenth streets. Sunday school at 3; scripture locality meeting at 7½.

Taylor street M. E. church—Preaching this morning by Rev L. A. Banks; in the evening song service and praise meeting.

Watson's addition—Preaching in the school house at 3 P. M., by Rev. A. S. Coats, followed by Sunday school, conducted by W. T. Barney.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot, minister. No evening service. The usual service at 11 and 12 this morning, and Sunday school at quarter to one.

Baptist church—Corner of Fourth and Alder, A. S. Coats, pastor. Ordinance of the Lord's Supper after the morning service; evening service at a quarter to eight.

Hall street M. E. church—Preaching in the morning by Rev. N. S. Haskel, of New England; in the evening Mrs E. G. White, of Michigan, will conduct the services.

Christian church—Meets at Nonpareil hall, corner First and Madison streets; regular services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; Sunday school at 12:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Seamen's Bethel services. Portland Bethel, cor. D and Third streets. Regular Bible study from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., Sabbath, in Bethel hall. Preaching in the evening by the chaplain. No ship meeting.

Divine service will be held this morning in St. Stephen's chapel, corner Fourth and Madison st. at 11 o'clock, when the bishop will preach and administer holy communion. Also choral service at 3:30.

Congregational Church—J. A. Cruzan pastor. Morning sermon, "The World does Move!" Evening, "The Political Skirmish preceding the Great Battle viewed from a Religious Stand point." Seats free.

Evangelical Church, corner Eighth and Clay, H. W. Anthelm, pastor, will preach this morning at 10:30 o'clock and a 3 P. M., at Milwaukee at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all.

The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. A. E. Fridrichson, pastor, will preach in the Norwegian language at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 7:30 P. M., at the old academy, corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets.

Presbyterian Church—There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening by the Rev. A. Simpson of Corvallis. The evening service will begin at 7:45. Communion is postponed until the 18th inst.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The undersigned hereby request the business men of Portland to close their places of business at 10 o'clock on the morning of election, and to keep them closed until 6 o'clock in the evening.

AL ZEIBER,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
T. A. JORDAN,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

In compliance with the above request we, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our places of business as therein requested.

Wadhams & Elliott,
Jacobs Bros & Co.,
Fleischner, Mayer & Co.,
Corbitt & Macleay,
Foster & Robertson,
Hodge, Davis & Co.,
A. W. Waters,
A. A. Cohn,
E. W. Mills Co.
Hansen Bros.,
G. L. Hibbard & Co.,
H. Rosenfeld & Co.,
Knapp, Burrell & Co. close at 12 o'clock, M.
Chas. H. Dodd & Co. " "
Allen & Lewis, " "
Martin Hecht & Co. " 10 "
A. P. Hotaling & Co. " 12 "
H. T. Hudson, " 1 "
A. Peters,
E. Cahalin,
J. K. Gill & Co.,
McKercher & Thompson,
C. Hirstel & Co.,
Champlin & Hollabaugh, close at 12 o'clock, M.
W. Gallick,
S. Lipman & Co.,
J. Fleischner,
Alex Mayer,
Lewis & Strauss,
Albert Bartsch,
Henrichsen & Greenberg, 12 o'clock.
E. G. Skidmore & Co., same as on Sundays.
Mrs. L. Pilger,
R. L. Stone,
O. F. Stiles & Co.,
C. O. Morse & Co.,
L. Blumauer & Co., same as on Sundays,
A. Lobe & Co., 12 M.,
Thompson, DeHart & Co.,
Dayton, Hall & Lamoerson,
J. A. Strowbridge.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The following are the judges of election for Multnomah county:

Couch—Geo H. Flanders, Geo. L. Story, Thos. Stephens.

Madison—A. H. Morgan, J. M. Gilman, E. Corbett.

Morrison—S. H. Coulter, D. C. McKercher, John Donnerberg.

North Portland—Wm. Barnes, C. P. Bacon, I. Kaufman.

South Portland—John Rines, B. P. Cardwell, Wm. Church, Sr.

Western—C. A. Dolph, Jacob Mayer, B. G. Whitehouse.

East Portland—John Campbell, Hillery Gason, J. A. Newell.

North East Portland—J. H. McMillen, Cyrus Bockman, Geo. W. Shaver.

Columbia—S. M. Reeder, John Foley, H. J. McIntyre.

Fulton—John A. Slavin, Wm. Abernethy, R. Stephenson.

Grant—J. H. Woodward, Thos. Heslop, J. R. Stephens.

Mount Tabor—N. D. Gilham, J. S. Newell, L. Rosenthal.

Multnomah—G. Linneman, E. G. Giese, Wm. Graham.

Powell's Valley—Gilmer Kelly, Wm. Coyle, A. Reynold.

Rooster Rock—J. D. Littlepage, J. C. Ross, P. J. Brady.

Sandy—David Powell, J. M. Stott, Jacob Zimmerman.

Sauvie's Island—Wm. Forrest, J. Abel, Edwin Taylor.

St. John's—B. O. Severance, Wm. Galton, P. T. Smith.

Willamette—Geo. M. Long, John Powell, H. Holtgrieve.

Willamette Slough—Herman Schultz, Sol. Richards, C. Bonser.

A GREAT ACTOR COMING.—Daniel E. Bandman, the famous tragedian, is expected to leave San Francisco by the steamer *Elder*, bring with him his own company. He will be supported by Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Frank Rea, Mr. W. Simms and others; Miss Louise Beaudet, Mrs. Frank Rea, Misses Georgia and Edith Woodthorpe, etc. The engagement in this city is positively limited to six nights and one matinee. The opening play will be "Narcisse," which Mr. Bandman has played in nearly all the principal cities in the world and in which character he has no peer. This star being conversant with nearly all the European languages has appeared in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and other great European centers. This is his third visit to the Pacific, having appeared at Maguire's Opera House fifteen years ago. It is his first visit to Oregon and he will make his debut in Portland on Monday, the 14th, under John Maguire, who is again in managerial harness.

ELECTION—Unity Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W., at a regular meeting held Thursday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Master workman, W. D. Palmer; general foreman, D. Solis Cohen; overseer, Louis Prager; financier, Frank M. Cohn; recorder, C. K. Strode; receiver, Wm. Gallick; I. W., B. Cohn; O. W., N. Wolff; trustees, J. F. Clarke and E. C. Wheeler. Dr. J. T. Wells was appointed medical adviser for the lodge.

ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of Portland Lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W., held Friday night at their hall in Union block, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: Master workman, Clifford Coggins; general foreman, Lee McGown, Jr.; overseer, J. G. E. Oldendorff; recorder, Marion Wilcox; guide, T. Oldendorff; receiver, W. H. Christie; financier, E. A. Williams; inside watchman, John O'Connor; outside watchman, John W. Cullo; trustee, H. H. Delano; Dr. W. H. Saylor was appointed medical examiner.

STOCK.—Friday evening a double deck cattle car brought down several hundred head of sheep on the east side railroad, and a car load of first-class horses. The sheep will furnish veal, mutton and lamb for this market, while the horses will do service for Uncle Sam at Vancouver.

INCOMING PASSENGERS

BY STEAMER STATE OF CALIFORNIA SAILING FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR PORTLAND JUNE 5TH, AT 10 A. M.

Capt M Griffith & fam
Mrs U Strassman
J N Fleischner & bro
Jas Shields & fam
H E Simmons
N G Whiting
P C Arnold
Mrs J Lloyde
Miss L Rodgers
P Lippitt & fam
Miss M Campbell
Senor M Esoiposa
E E Coursen
J Schmitt
Miss M Williams, nce & nephew
Mrs G Dessing & nep
E W Platt
Miss Bertha Mass
Miss E Fleischner
F C Young
Mrs W Moffitt
S L Mastick
Mrs C James
H Goodkind
C C Beamis & 2 dau
T P Wales
J Bettinger, wf & ch
C L Keller
D Romelly
J Schroder
Miss M J McElroy
O F Beddeld
Miss M Schroeder
Geo F Cram
W B Hunt
W M Smith
J T Kingsbury, wf&ch
E Pierce
Mrs A Norager
T Townsend
S S Lomax
Mrs Wise & child
Miss Copple
L Longfellow & wf
A C Brigham
Mrs J R McCheney&dn
C B Allen
E Hi ldwf
E A Brown
E H Mix
C W Putnam
Geo McDonald
E H Herchill
J W Smith
Miss J Schrode
W H Parish
Mrs Harding
E S Farrow & wf
W H Huntington
Miss A Huntington
Miss Rose Harris
W Currier
Mrs Richards & 2 ch
Mother Oliver
Dr Wright & wf
Mrs C M Warren
Miss M King
Lt C H Bonesteel, USA
Miss M Charles
Miss S Rightmire
H H Heyman
Fred Brechtell
C B Wade & wf
John R Rose
M Krause, wf & ch
F J Bigham
Father Buchard
Miss S L Stone
D F Fleischner & sis
C W Higgins
Miss D Lipplen
Mother Elizabeth
B Harvy & wf
Capt Frank & wf
Mrs A Cole & mother
Miss F Rodgers
Bridget Daly
G C Earl
J H Nicholson
J Tokolas
H R Auebacker
Mrs Prentice
Wm Klumpp
D F Page
Miss E Holman
W Falkenburg & w
W H Pierce & wf
E Spey
G W Maxwell
J P Currier
E R Hill&wf
Jas Dolan
Eddy Jackson
F Smitchlin & wf
Miss M E Woods
E W Putnam
E F Palmer
Miss Rosa Smith
Mrs T H Rechter & 3ch
Mrs Wallace&ch
Geo Sargent
R G Flynn
E M Downing
A Gifford
T N Hembre
Miss Ford
W H Stubbs
A J Trask
J Sutherland

Two hundred in steerage.

FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Business Part of the Town Destroyed —Losses and Losers.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

INDEPENDENCE June 5.—Fire broke out in the Eagle Hotel at 3 P. M., burning the following buildings: Eagle Hotel, value $1200, insurance $900; T. W. Bell's dwelling, value $1000, insurance $600; J. Fryer's store, value $1000, insurance $650; R. R. Parish's building occupied by Miss Waller as a millinery store, value $400, no insurance; Singer & Co.'s meat market, value $600, insurance $300; R. M. Smith's drug store, value $400, no insurance; Vanduyn & Smith, damage on building and stock not known; Robertson & Cooper's warehouse and stock, damage unknown; T. W. Bell's dwelling damaged. Contents of all the buildings except the Eagle Hotel mostly saved in a damaged condition.

BRIEF NOTES.

Lively.

Streets dusty again.

Bandman is coming.

Several picnics to-day.

The *Oregon* brought a big mail.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived.

The tug of war comes to-morrow.

Two political meetings last evening.

The Willamette is coming up slowly.

The matinee yesterday was a big success.

Chicago is upside down politically speaking.

Candidates are striking while the iron is hot.

The steamer *State of California* will be due here to-morrow.

"What is the latest from Chicago?" is the popular conundrum.

The gardens on Tanner's creek improve the borders of that stream.

Large quantities of rags are dried on Tanner's creek and sent to the paper mill on the Clackamas.

Mr. Simon Harris is fitting up a store in the Esmond block and will open in a few days with Pianos, organs and musical instruments.

PICNICS.

The butchers of Portland will hold a picnic at Canyon garden to-day.

The picnic given yesterday by the Scandinavian society at Humboldt park, East Portland, was largely attended. The affair was well managed and the receipts quite substantial.

The well known and long established company the Emmet Guard will give their annual picnic at Willamette Grove to-day. The object of this picnic is to raise a sufficient fund to procure new uniforms. All who will attend can rest assured that a pleasant time will be experienced, from the fact that the officers and members of the company are well known as sober, industrious men. The committee of arrangements are untiring in their endeavors to make the picnic a success.

DROWNED.

The Salem *Statesman* of yesterday contains the following: "Yesterday afternoon the following dispatch was received from Corvallis, which speaks but too plainly for itself:

CORVALLIS, June 4, 1:20 P. M.

WILLARD HERREN: Wm. Gilmore was drowned to-day. Please inform his family. Body not yet recovered. W. H. HOLMES.

"Mr. Gilmore was a resident of this city and his parents reside in North Salem. He has been for some time employed on the steamer *Occident*. The particulars of his drowning have not yet been received. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in this their sad hour of distress."

Since the above was in type we have ascertained the following particulars: Gilmore was employed as a deck hand on board the steamer *Occident* at the time of the accident. The steamer was at a landing about four miles above Corvallis. She had just swung out into the stream when the captain observed Gilmore overboard, and struggling in the water. A boat was lowered as soon as possible, but before assistance could reach him he sank from sight. Search was made for the body, but it was not recovered.

CELEBRATION.—The McMinnville *Reporter* says: "A meeting of the representatives of the several Masonic lodges of Yamhill county was held in McMinnville on Saturday, May 29th, when it was decided to celebrate the approaching Masonic festival of "St. John the Baptist" June 24th, at McMinnville. All worthy brethren are invited to attend. Committee of arrangements consists of Bros. J. L. Suiter of No. 3; Kinderman of No. 20, J. J. Spencer of No. 43, H. H. Graves of No. 64, who will meet in Lafayette on Saturday, June 5th, in discharge of their duty.

IMMIGRATION.—Says the *Telegram*: A large number of immigrants, mostly farmers, from Illinois, Michigan and some of the eastern states, passed through here yesterday for Eastern Oregon. Quite a large number came up on the *Oregon*, bound for the same place. It is estimated that the immigration is unusually large, averaging nearly 200 a day.

SPEECH AT OREGON CITY.—A correspondent writing from Oregon City yesterday says: "Hon. Rufus Mallory made a telling speech here last night on the political issues of the day. He spoke for two hours and a quarter to a very large and appreciative audience. He was frequently interrupted by long and loud cheers from a delighted assembly."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democracy of Portland held a meeting last evening at the court house. The large room was comfortably filled and there was considerable enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by Judge J. H. Reed, John M. Gearin, Fred V. Holman and Fred R. Strong.

ARRIVED.—The American bark *Alden Besse* has arrived at Astoria from Hongkong. She brings a number of celestial passengers and a cargo of Chinese merchandise.

PUT OFF.—A party who tried to steal his way up the river on the *Oregon* was put ashore with his baggage at an isolated point half way down the Columbia.

A GRAND RALLY

BRILLIANT TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

Immense Meeting at Mechanics' Pavilion —Speeches by M. C. George, J. N. Dolph, R. Williams, H. Y. Thompson and Others.

The ratification last night was an immense success. The fact that the Chicago convention had not yet named the standard bearer for the republican party in the presidential contest this year did not in the least dampen the prevailing enthusiasm. A large crowd assembled at the corner of First and Alder streets, and a few minutes before eight, marched to Turn Halle with the 21st infantry band of 29 pieces at their head. The hall was filled with an exultant, representative assemblage, who waited there for the arrival of the delegation from East Portland. After music by the Washington Guard and the 21st bands, Hon. J. N. Dolph addressed the audience in a few well chosen words, but excused himself from making a long speech, as he expected to speak at length later in the evening in the pavilion.

Judge L. B. Stearns was called for and spoke in substance as follows:

"*Fellow Citizens*: You have just heard the silver tones of a band (the 21st) which has led to victory many brave and noble soldiers. It seems to have reawakened much patriotism. The life of the nation is again in danger. The democratic party would have all the fruits of the war crumbled to dust. All the seeds of secession are now growing in the democratic party, and all the seeds remain in the democratic party. There is no secession in the republican party, which shed its best blood and carried our flag over a hundred battle fields. The democratic party should not at this time be placed in control of this government, because it was opposed to the war; because it opposed and even now opposes the constitutional amendments; because it deprived colored citizens of the right of ballot; because it is opposed to the army; because it wants to cut down the army; because it would nullify the laws declared legal and constitutional by the supreme court; because they attempted to steal the states of Alabama, Florida, Oregon and Maine." The speaker accused the democrats of first flaunting the "bloody shirt" and supported the accusation with forcible arguments. He paid brilliant tributes to Morton, Andrews, Dix, Noyes and Wade, stalwarts who knew that any set of men that attempted to destroy the union flag were traitors, and called them such. He closed with a stirring appeal to stand by the ticket to-morrow.

The Procession

The delegation from East Portland, one hundred strong, all bearing torches and headed by the East Portland band, reached the corner of Fourth and Yamhill about half past eight. A procession of torch-bearers numbering at least one thousand persons, and nearly every one a voter, was then formed. The infantry band took the lead, followed by the East Portland delegation. Then came their band, and in the center of the procession the Washington Guard band. The column marched by twos, and as it proceeded up Fourth street amid the glare and burst of rockets the bomb of Roman candles, the hissing of Chinese fire, the cheers of the multitude which lined the sidewalks, the waving of handkerchiefs from windows, stepping to the music of patriotic airs, it presented a magnificent appearance. The procession moved up Fourth to Main, down Main to Third, down Third to C, from C to First, and up First to the pavilion. All along the line thousands of ladies and gentlemen had gathered on the sidewalks and mingled their greetings with the noise of fireworks.

Torches were extinguished at the corner of Second and Clay, and the crowd filed into the pavilion.

AT THE PAVILION

Not less than 3000 persons, and among them hundreds of ladies, were assembled in the building when the speaking began. Ex-Senator H. W. Corbett and M. C. George were first to ascend the platform and were greeted with loud cheers. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Corbett, who introduced

HON. M. C. GEORGE,

Who was again loudly cheered. He expressed his gratification at meeting such a large and enthusiastic assemblage. He said: "All over the state I have probably had the largest audiences which ever greeted a public speaker in the state. I understand these large audiences mean that the people of Oregon believe that this is a most important election. I find that the organ of my opponent in this city says 'Mr. George is a real nice young man and it won't do to contaminate him by sending him to congress.' I would give the *Standard* to understand that the next congress will not be democratic and will not contaminate men. [Applause] The next congress will be republican." [Applause] The speaker spoke of the future of this rising state, her need to be represented in congress by a republican, and of the good effect a republican victory in Oregon on Monday would have over the union.

HON. J. N. DOLPH

Was next introduced amid loud applause, and said in substance: "This is one of the most important elections since 1860, because it is the death struggle of the secession democracy. If a republican president is elected this year the democratic party will never again attempt to get control of the government. The south has 138 votes, and needs only 47 more to have a majority in the electoral college. If there is a solid south and the democrats secure New York's 35 and Indiana's 15 they will have a majority and 3 votes to spare. It is not improbable that there will be a solid south and it must be met by a solid north. [Applause.] After the census of this year it will be impossible for the south to wield control." Mr. Dolph predicted a prosperous future for the south if citizens would protect life and property and encourage immigration. He spoke more particularly of the importance of the election Monday, not only in the substitution of M. C. George for Whiteaker in congress, but of the election of state senators who would elect a successor for Mr. Grover. More than that, it was to determine the future political status of Oregon. He paid a high compliment to the candidates for the supreme bench, and to Mr Stott, and strongly urged their election. Mr. Dolph referred to the decoration of soldier's graves last Saturday in touching words, and appealed to his hearers in the name of the dead patriots, in the name of their noble deeds, of the maimed and wounded of the war, of the widows and orphans, in the name of humanity, to stand by the republican party, and its principles, which were more than men.

HON. RICHARD WILLIAMS

Was introduced as the next speaker and was greeted with applause. He began by saying that it was no time for argument but for earnest work upon the part of every voter. "We are here awaiting the result of one of the grandest political assemblages ever convened in this nation, whose labors in nominating a president will be ratified by the people, on the 4th of November next. [Applause.] The very principles of this government and their perpetuity hang upon the decision of this hour." He referred briefly to the grand history of the republican party and how the great work of reformation had been accomplished; its effect upon the maintenance of the credit of one of the grandest governments in the world. Mr. Whiteaker's record in congress was reviewed, and his refusal to vote for the payment of United States marshals alluded to. Mr. Williams closed with an appeal to the voters to elect M. C. George as Whiteaker's successor.

H. Y. THOMPSON

Was then introduced. He referred to the hand-bills announcing a democratic meeting, which was then in session, where a young man was addressing a handful of the unterrified, who claimed that we had nothing to ratify. "We are here to ratify the nomination of the Chicago convention, whoever the nominee may be. We have, as the result of this republican party, an undivided and unbroken country to ratify. We have a flag that for four long years waved over southern battle fields, in the interest of this great republic, to ratify. Whatever may be the result of that convention, the people of Oregon will support and attest their fidelity to the nation in an overwhelming victory on the 4th day of November next. We are here to ratify our county ticket, and we will ratify it on Monday by such a majority that will strike terror to the hearts of democracy. [Applause.]

GEO. P. RILEY

Was loudly called for, and when he advanced was received with cheers. He spoke of the exodus of the black man from the south, its cause, how they were driven like sheep from their homes, but there was a feeling in their hearts that will cause a response to the republican party on the 4th day of November, that will make 100,000 votes for the candidate of the republican party, in answer to the democratic shotgun policy. [Applause.] The democratic party claim that they are a party of principle, and refer to Jefferson to establish their assertion, but we refer to their record during and after the war to establish ours. [Long and continued applause.] While the colored man was fighting for his country and to save the flag the democrats remained at home. We were shot down for being loyal and faithful, but thank God here in the free north we will fight for that flag and the principles of the republican party with an ardent love that exists in the breast of the colored man. [Applause.] He closed by an eloquent appeal to the young men and was frequently applauded.

MRS. A. J. DUNIWAY

Being called for, responded in a short speech which was well received. Judge Stearns closed the meeting with an earnest appeal to the voters to stand by the ticket and see that it was triumphantly elected on Monday next.

LAST NIGHT'S BLAZE.

About 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded. The department responded with alacrity, when it was ascertained that the fire was in the rear of the Oregon Bakery, near the corner of First and Pine streets. The roof of the shed under which the oven is placed caught fire and was blazing up quite fiercely when discovered. After ten minutes of brisk playing the flames were subdued. The building belongs to F. Opitz and is occupied by Messrs. Liebe & Hoelbing, the well-known bakers. The total loss to the building will not exceed $400; fully insured. Messrs. Liebe & Hoelbing's loss will probably reach $1500. They are insured for $5200 in several companies.

"STATE OF CALIFORNIA" PERSONALS

The Marriner-Campbell-Heyman concert troupe are in the list.

Mr. Ed. R. Hill, the artist, and wife return from their bridal tour.

Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, who has been away since early last winter, is a passenger.

Father Buchard, the learned and eloquent priest, comes up for the purpose of holding a mission.

Lieut. E. S. Farrow and bride (nee Miss Clara Dashiell, of Laurel, Delaware) are passengers.

Mr. P. Lippett of the firm of Jacobs Bros. & Co. returns with his family, who have spent the winter in California.

A FINE NEW COACH.—The steamer *Oregon* brought a handsome new coach for the Esmond Hotel. The body is of a rich royal purple, striped with gold. The wheels are of a cream color, striped with a bright carmine. The interior of the coach is neatly trimmed, a dark color prevailing. The seats are covered with soft morocco. It is a very neat and comfortable looking conveyance. A portion of the new elegant arrived on the *Oregon* and the remainder will be brought up on the steamer *State of California*.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

George Marshall & wife to Donald Macleay, N ½ lots 3 and 4, blk 11, Couch's add—$3250.

Pat Hoyland and wife to J. B. Grimm, 100x80 ft on Market and 13th street, May 28, 1880—$500.

Delashmutt & Oatman to W. Masters, June 2, 1880, 10 acres sec. 10, T 1 N, R 1 E, W M—$1000.

M. Schylecker to A. Schydecker, April 17, 1880, und ½ blks 9, 16 and 17, town of Fulton—$500.

L. Partlow to J. M. Partlow, Jan. 11, 1879, part blk 243, E Portland—$5.

On account of election day S. Lipman & Co., the leading dry goods house, will close their store Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. and will not reopen that day.

CLOSING OUT AT COST.—A fine lot of pianos at Bartsch's music store 148 First st., under Odd Fellows' temple. Now is your chance.

TRUE HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never yet been found when thus sought, and never will be while the world stands, and the sooner this truth is learned the better for every one. If you doubt this proposition, glance around among your friends and acquaintances, and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment in life. Are they the idlers and pleasure-seekers, or the earnest workers? We know what your answer will be. Of all miserable human beings it has been our fortune or misfortune to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employment to enjoy themselves; while the slave at his enforced labor, or the hungry toiler for bread, were supremely happy in comparison.

THE ENGAGED IN ITALY.—The betrothed in Italy are never left alone for one moment. They may not even sit side by side in company, and a third person must always take part in their conversation. When out for a walk they must not go arm in arm. As for a kiss, not even the tips of the nails may be touched until after the Church and State have firmly bound together the poor lovers. The severity is no compliment to Italy; on the contrary, it is mistrust carried to excess, and the young people rebel against it. Still, when they become fathers and mothers they perpetuate the custom. It may be that this extreme reserve before marriage engenders that after marriage liberty which in turn becomes a matter of wonder to more prosaic nations.—[Rome Correspondence New York Hour.

SPONGE UNDERCLOTHING.—A Berlin inventor has patented a new kind of cloth, which consists principally or entirely of sponge. The sponges are first thoroughly beaten with a heavy hammer, in order to crush all the mineral and vegetable impurities so that they can be easily washed out. They are then dried and pared, like a potato, with a sharp knife, the parings being sewed together. The fabric thus obtained is free from all the danger which sometimes arises from the absorption of poisonous dyes into the system; it absorbs without checking the perspiration, so as to diminish the danger of taking cold; it is a bad conductor, and, therefore, helps to maintain a uniform surface temperature; it can be more readily cleaned than the ordinary woolen garments, and its flexibility diminishes the liability of chafing.

"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent. "But, ma, I like her; she is a good little girl, and I am sure she dresses as pretty as I do, and she has lots of toys." "I cannot help that, my dear," replied the foolish mother; "her father is a shoemaker." "But I don't play with her father, I play with her, she ain't no shoemaker."

If nature should one day be pleased to reveal her secrets to us, oh, heavens! what errors, what mistakes shall we find in our paltry sciences!

The most comfortable hat a man can wear in cold weather is one that is a little stove.

The purely moral virtues are essentially frigid; it is the absence of vice rather than the presence of virtue.

Ambition is a lust that is never quenched, but grows more inflamed and madder by enjoyment.

True happiness consists not in the multitude of friends, but in the worth and choice.

The friendships of the world are oft but confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.

Oh, flattery how soon thy smooth, insinuating oil supplies the toughest fool.

A BIG THING IN WHARVES.

PORTLAND, June 4, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The city council, it is supposed, will pass an ordinance granting to one J. E. Smith a lease of the city levee (530 feet river front) for the magnificent sum of $50 per month for a period of ten years. Let the good people of this city stand off for one moment at a distance of forty feet and contemplate this proposed measure. Here are some figures. Smith would expend not over $10,000 for the improvements required, interest on which is $100 per month. Add to this the city rental, $50 per month which makes $150 per month out of Smith's pocket. Now let us see what would go into Smith's pocket. Parties here offered $75 per month for 50 feet frontage on the lower dock only of the wharf at the foot of Morrison street. At this rate Smith would get $850 per month for the use of his lower dock. But put the figures at half this sum, $425. Then there is that innocent looking provision about letting ships discharge ballast free of charge. That would give this unsophisticated party by the name of Smith the control of the ballast of ships unloading at this port, which is richly worth $400 a month on an average. Smith would have a monopoly of the ballast business. The ballasts of the ships are mostly of rock, and the ordinance provides that Smith shall have "the free and uninterrupted use of it as a place of working the city prisoners" squaring up his rock. Smith would thus have a large percentage over everybody else in macadamizing our streets or in laying them with Belgian pavement. This virtual monopoly is worth $400 per month to the party by the name of Smith.

Now let us see how the account stands:

SMITH, DR.

To interest on outlay per month	$100 00
To rental to city per month	50 00
Total	$150 00

SMITH, CR.

Rental value of wharf per month	$ 425
Ballast monopoly per month	400
Monopoly on street work per month	400
Total	$1225
Balance in favor of Smith per month	$1075

O, most fortunate and happy Smith! But stop. The city council dare not pass that ordinance and the mayor dare not sign it. If the city levee is to be improved, let the city make the improvement and have it open to all, under certain restrictions as to time and space of occupancy, for which occupants shall pay wharfage into the city treasury. But let no one man have control for his own use and benefit, of the city levee for ten years or for one day. The city council dare not legalize any such monopoly as is provided for in the Smith ordinance. They have been placed in power to look after the interests of the city and not after the interests of one J. E. Smith. The ordinance should be defeated by a unanimous vote of the council.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The 32d annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington territory will be held at Astoria, June 17th to 20th. The following is the programme:

Thursday.

11 A. M. Organization and opening exercises.

AFTERNOON.

2. Reports of Committee on the History of the Association and of Building Committee.
3. Devotional.
3:30. Reports of the Churches.
8. Associational sermon, Rev. C. Eells.

Friday.

9. Amusements, Rev. A. W. Bower.
10:30. Devotional.
11. Foreign Missions, Rev. E. P. Baker.

AFTERNOON.

2. Exegesis, "Day," in Gen. 1., Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D.
3. Modes of Public Worship, Rev. B. S. Stubbs.
4. Ministerial Association.
8. Sermon, Committee on Religious Exercises.

Saturday.

9. Divorce, Rev. J. W. Harris.
10. Educational, Rev. H. Lyman.
10:30. Devotional.
11. Treatment of the absentee members by the church, Mrs. … C. Hatch.

AFTERNOON.

2. Home Missionary Society.
3:30. Questions not on programme.
4:30. Reports from other bodies and closing business.
8. Sermon, Committee on Religious Exercises.

Sunday, June 20.

11. Communion sermon, Rev. D. B. Gray.
2:30. Children's meeting. Committee on religious exercises.
7:30. Sermon, Committee on religious exercises.

Each church is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every thirty members.

THE ARTISTS OF THE HEYMAN, MARRINER-CAMPBELL CONCERT.

Much has been said in reference to the season of concerts to be given at New Market Theater, June 9, 10, 12, by the above troupe, and doubtless some particulars regarding the artists will be appreciated.

Mrs. Marriner Campbell, soprano, has always been regarded as one of the best concert singers in America. She has recently returned from Europe, where she remained for some time under the tuition of the best maestoros in Milan and Paris.

Miss S. Rightmire is the prima contralto of Dr. Stebbins' church, has an excellent voice of great purity and large compass and is of remarkable prepossessing appearance.

Signor Migue. Espenosa, solo pianist, is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music and received the grand first prize and medal of honor at that institution. Signor E. is a remarkable pianist and one of the best executants in America.

Edgar E. Coursen, pianist and violinist, is a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Lubzig. San Francisco papers have spoken in glowing terms of the wonderful versatile talent of this young musician. Mr. Coursen played the difficult piano accompaniments for the season of concerts given by Wilhelmi, the great violinist recently.

Mr. Henry Heyman, solo violinist, is also a graduate of the conservatory of Lubzig, and is the envied possessor of the famous Mendelsohn prize. Mr. H. has traveled extensively throughout Europe and was finally duly appointed solo violinist to the duchess of Anhalt, a position of distinction, which he resigned to return to his home in San Francisco.

We notice the names of all the above artists in the passenger list of the *State of California*, and look forward to the grandest musical treat that we have ever had in Oregon.

ACCIDENTS.

[East Portland Vindicator.]

John O'Brien, who is employed by Mike Tierney as teamster to haul away the dirt taken from the grade in Stephens' addition, let his horses get away from him last Monday morning, and getting caught in the lines, was thrown violently to the ground and dragged some distance. His head coming in contact with the wagon tire, he received a severe cut which will incapacitate him from work for some time. The team was stopped after running a short distance; no damage to it or the wagon.

Thursday afternoon a young man in the employ of J. M. Coulter at Baxter's logging camp by the name of William Shedd, met with an accident that will lay him up for some time. He was peeling the bark from a log when his axe glanced and came down with full force upon his left foot, entirely severing four large veins and going clean through the bone. Medical aid was called in, the wound dressed in a skillful manner, and the patient is resting easy; but it will be a long time before he is again able to attend to his work.

Near the Kelly farm resides a family named Hubble, who came there about three weeks ago, and in the family is a daughter aged about twelve years. Wednesday afternoon the girl started across the rickety bridge near the house, and though her mother called her to come back, she only looked around and kept on, not noticing where she was stepping, when she finally made a misstep and fell about ten or twelve feet, breaking her right thigh. A physician was called, who set the fractured limb, and at last accounts the girl was doing well, though it will be a long time before she will be able to be around.

PERSONAL.

Mr. B. L. Stone informed us yesterday that he met Mr. Paul Richter in San Francisco some days subsequent to the Santa Cruz railroad disaster, and he looked as "hale and hearty as ever he was."

McCULLY—PATTON.

Salem social circles have been on the qui vive of expectancy for several days past over the announced marriage of John D. McCully, Esq. deputy postmaster of this city and Miss Lillian E., only daughter of Hon. and Mrs. T. McF. Patton. The social standing of the contracting parties made the event one of the most brilliant and dressy affairs of the season. Over 500 invitations were issued and a number of guests were present from abroad. The ceremony took place at the M. E. church, at 8:30 P. M., the large edifice being filled to its utmost capacity. The bridal party arrived promptly on time, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. I. S. Knight, of the Congregational church, George S. Nickerson presiding at the organ. The bridal party was at once driven to the residence of the bride's parents, corner of Court and Summer streets, where the reception took place, the large and elegantly furnished house being literally filled. Mr and Mrs. J. D. McCully, attended by the following bridesmaids and groomsmen: Samuel W. Church and Miss Mary E. Crane, Frank D. McDowell and Miss Fannie Odeneal, John W. Forsythe and Miss Ida H. Church, took their station in one of the parlors and received the congratulations of their friends with a grace and demeanor both dignified and becoming. The house was thrown open and Mr. and Mrs. Patton spared no pains to add to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. The refreshments were in perfect keeping with the elegance of the other surroundings and everything passed off in splendid style. The bridal presents, a list of which follows, were in many instances, elegant and costly, and as for the toilettes worn by the ladies present, and more especially by the fair young bride and her charming bridesmaids, your reporter being no Jenkins, cannot do them justice. Suffice it to say they excelled in every detail and stamped the occasion at once as the event of the season. The newly married couple bear with them on their journey of life the warmest and best wishes of a legion of friends.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Diamond solitaire earrings, by Mrs. E. N. Cooke.

Solid silver tea-set, eight pieces, by Mr. and Mrs. T. McF. Patton.

Silver tea service, Mr. T. McF. Patton.

Lilies in wax (Mrs. P's own work) by Mrs. T. McF. Patton.

Napkin rings, by Masters Hal and Roy Patton.

Necklace, in Roman gold, by John D. McCully.

Silver water set and ice pitcher, by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McCully.

One dozen damask towels, by Master Cooke Patton.

Box of fine perfumery, by Abe McCully.

Panel pictures—flowers in water colors, on gilt back-ground, by Mrs. W. B. Crane and Mrs. A. B. Crossman.

Card receiver, by Mr. A. B. Crossman.

Pair of bronze statuettes, by Miss Ethel and Master Clarence Crane.

Glass pie plate, by Master Will Crane.

Perfumery toilet, set in glass and silver, from the bride's maids. Miss Mary Crane, Miss Fannie Odeneal and Miss Ida Church.

Handsome French mantle clock, by the Donkey Club.

Solid silver spoons in satin-lined case, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Clark.

Berry spoon, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dyer of Walla Walla.

Cranes in water colors, Mr. and Mrs. William Millican.

Revolving cell bell, Mrs. H. M. Smith of Portland.

Glove case, Mrs. McConnell of Fargo, D. T.

Vase in silver and glass, Miss M. L. Lindsley of Portland.

Silver and gold-lined butter plates in case, Mr. W. Joel Morgan of Portland.

Handsomely bound volume of "Songs of Seven." by Jean Ingelow; presented by Miss Nettie Cooke.

Gold lined silver spoonholders. Mesdames Odell, Boise, Patterson, Strong, Tower and Miss Lizzie Boise.

Panel pictures—statuary "Egeria" and "Wood Nymph"—Miss Annie Shelby of Portland.

Plaque in Chinese work, Mr and Mrs. N. H. Looney.

Email hand painting in hand screw frame, Mrs. P. S. Knight.

Table linen, Mrs. F. E. Dunning.

Sugar spoon, gold lined. P. W. Gillette.

Solid silver pie knife, Mrs. A. J. Munroe, Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mr. Wm. Staiger.

Vases in silver and glass, various patterns, Mr. and Mrs Geo. H. Jones, Miss J. J. Murphy, Miss D. F. Wagner, Miss L. R. Skiff, Miss Lulu Hughes, Miss Nellie Meacham, Mr G. F. Meacham.

Card receiver, gold lined, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Raymond, of Albany, and Miss Cora Dickenson.

Volume of Scott's poems, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Aiken.

Antique Japanese vase, Mrs. Robt. F. Hall, of Portland.

Perfumery bottles, satin covered, hand painted, Mrs. B. W. Cooke.

Napkin ring, W. T. Gray.

Necklace in white, 13 pieces and medallion, painted by hand, Miss Jennie Griswold, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paintings in oil, views on Columbia river, set in bracket, bound, Clyde Cooke.

Tortoise shell bracelets, Miss Eaten Teal of Portland.

Pie knife, Miss Ella Chadwick.

Silver tea knives, Mrs. E. W. Ellis.

Fine gold pickle knife. F. E. Strong of Portland.

One dozen damask towells, Master Cooke Patton.

One dozen towels, John Cran of Portland.

Pie knife, W. T. Bell.

Silver napkin rings, M. M. Stewart of Independence.

Silver toilet set in silver stand, and set of tea spoons in case, Z. J. Hatch of Portland.

Picture cases, hand painted, Mrs. W. H. Miller of Tremont, Ohio.

Chair tidy, Mrs. Chas. Spicer, Fulton, Mo.

Alarm clock, Mrs. Chas. Uzafovage.

Silver desert service, Wm. Molson, Portland.

Fruit dish in china and silver, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fishel, Portland.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

A Statement of its Progress and Survey.

The narrow gauge company has completed its extension to Dallas, ten miles of rather difficult work with about one mile of trestlework and two bridges, all of which, including the track laying, was finished within forty days, although the weather was very sad.

Farther extension southwards in the direction of Lewisville, which they will reach this year, via Monmouth, is now being made. One hundred and fifty Chinamen are at work grading south of Dallas. From the eastside the graders were temporarily removed to Dallas to hurry up the extension to that town, but a new party of men was yesterday placed in the field to grade the road from Howell's prairie to Silverton, which will be completed for certain within the next twenty days.

Meantime arrangements have been made to place another party to build the road from Howell's prairie and Silverton south wards through the Waldo Hills, the direction of Stayton and Scio. The proposed line via Aumsville selected by the engineers as a road easy to build was staked off for the inspection and approval of Mr. Reid, the president. That gentleman visited the Waldo Hills and Silverton last week and disapproved of that location. After a careful examination of the eastern Waldo Hills he resolved to select that route, and on his return to Portland last Friday orders were given to the surveyors who are now in the field staking it off to make the permanent location via Silverton, Drift creek, through or near to Geer's farm, thence up to Mrs. Mary Clymer's place on to the divide at Humphrey's, thence through G. W. Hunt's farm near Sublimity, and passing away from that town proceeding within half a mile of Stayton. This keeps the narrow gauge in line beyond the broad gauge road. The road then goes southwesterly to a crossing on the Santiam near Vea's farm on the base line, and thence direct to Scio. Beyond Scio ten or twelve miles will certainly be built this fall, in time to move this year's crops by the French prairie, to Rae's landing on the Willamette river, a distance of 58 miles. At this landing the Narrow Gauge Railway Co's steamers, the *City of Salem* and *Ohio*, assisted by the *City of Quincy* will start to and from Portland and run in connection with the railroads from the east and west sides of the valley, so that the company will carry its freight and passengers by its own railways and steamers free from connections with any other transportation companies.

The people of Silverton, Waldo Hills, Stayton and Scio have nearly all completed their subscriptions, so that nothing now prevents the road from being completed and energetically pushed forward as the narrow gauge company did its extension to Dallas.

Responding to requests from the people of Butte creek, Molalla, Cuttingsville and those settlements north of the Pudding river, the company has ordered a new survey to be made in that direction with the view of building two roads to Portland—one from Silverton via French Prairie and across the Willamette to East or South Portland through Oswego and the other from Silverton northeasterly to Eagle creek and then to East Portland. This projected northerly branch from Silverton will be completed into the Butte creek or Molalla country this fall beyond a question, as the inducements offered by the people living in these settlements are very favorable.

The narrow gauge company, having made arrangements to connect at the Des Chutes river in Southeastern Oregon with the Nevada Northern Railway Company, (a three-feet narrow gauge now being surveyed and constructed from Battle mountain to the Columbia river, in conjunction with the Central Pacific), it has given orders to have a complete survey made this summer of the Minto Pass from Stayton across the Cascades, which, when completed, will enable connection to be made from Portland with the Central Pacific's main line via central and Eastern Oregon and the Willamette valley. Should this pass be found impracticable the mountain pass from Springfield via Diamond Peak will be adopted, surveys of which have been made by the Central Pacific, and are now in possession of the narrow gauge company.

The well known financial ability of the Scotch gentlemen who are backing this enterprise is a guarantee that they will carry out their plans to a successful termination—and then—Portland will eventually have a threefold connection with the Atlantic states—by the Northern Pacific, by the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's line, via Walla Walla and Ogden; and by the Oregonian Railway company's proposed road in connection with the Nevada Northern Railroad to a junction with the Central Pacific at or near Battle Mountain.

Mr. Reid yesterday morning went up on the east side road to approve of the permanent location in Silverton and Howell's prairie up Drift creek, and the easterly Waldo Hills to Stayton and Scio, along with Major Sears, the company's chief engineer, who recently arrived in Oregon from South America to take charge of the future construction of the Narrow Gauge Company's railways in Oregon.

The company has now nearly forty miles of railway in running operation on the west side in Yamhill and Polk counties, and will have one hundred miles completed and in operation before the first of November. Next year the company's road will certainly be extended to Portland, but whether the general depot will be located in South Portland or East Portland the company's officers here are not yet able to determine.

Eloping En Deshabille.

The neighborhood of Elizabeth City, N. C., is in a state of great excitement over the recent elopement and marriage of a gushing young couple, Jonathan Ivy and Florence Seymark. The young lady's parents did not approve the young Ivy's advances, and forbade him their house. The lovers, however, managed to meet clandestinely, and had made up their minds to an elopement, which was to have occurred one night. Old man Seymark, by some means or other got wind of the proposed escapade, and went gunning that day for Jonathan. Coming up with the gay young lover he blazed away at him, shooting him in the shoulder and inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Florence was overwhelmed with grief at her father's hasty conduct, but her passion for her wounded lover was intensified a thousandfold. She sent him a letter telling him she would fly with him that night if he would come to her. So that night young Ivy put in appearance with a close carriage about 1 o'clock. Miss Florence was in a terrible dilemma, for her cruel parents, to insure against any escapade, had not only locked the girl into her room, but had also taken away almost all her clothing. But she was not to be baffled. She made a rope out of the sheet of her bed and let herself down to the ground, with no other garment but a night-dress. She told the coachman to "look the other way," and after her lover had helped her into the the carriage and covered her with the carriage robes she made him sit on the box with the coachman. They drove to the house of a friend, where Florence was attired in proper garments, and then proceeded to the house of a sympathizing preacher, where the lovers were speedily united in wedlock.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Colonial Governor's Strategy.

Gurdon Saltonstall resigned his functions as a preacher for the office of governor. A religious sect arose, professing allegiance to Christ only, and acknowledging no authority in the civil law. Among other peculiarities of their creed was the right to contract marriage without the sanction of the civil authorities. A man named Gorton was their leader. He appeared before Governor Saltonstall one day, as his excellency was peacefully smoking his long pipe, and announced that he was married to a woman whom he had brought with him, and that without the sanction of the law. The governor serenely removed his pipe, and asked, 'And thou art determined to have this woman to thy wife?'

'I am,' replied Gorton.

'And you, madam, have taked this man for your husband?'

'That I have, sir,' was the prompt reply.

'Then,' exclaimed the governor, 'by the authority and in accordance with the laws of the State of Connecticut, I pronounce you legally man and wife.'

'Gurdon, thou art a cunning creature,' replied the discomfited Gorton.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WELL PAID PREACHERS.—This mention of church matters reminds me of the handsome addition lately made to Dr. Hall's salary. Next to Mr. Beecher, Dr. Hall is the best paid preacher in America. He came to New York ten years ago under contract to receive $10,000 a year in gold. The amount is now increased to $15,000. But this is not all. Dr. Hall also gets a fine house; rent free. This house is worth at least $3,000 a year so the Doctor's salary is really $18,000. Mr. Beecher is paid $20,000, but gets nothing more. He lives in his own house which carries a pretty heavy mortgage, and pays all his own expenses. Next to Dr. Hall, the best paid pastor is Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, who receives a salary of $12,000 and a house to live in besides. The house adjoins the church and seems to be a part of it, but is, in fact, entirely distinct. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, who has lately received so much troublesome attention by postal card from "Gentleman Jo," is also paid a salary of $12,000, but whether his house rent is paid in addition or not, I cannot say. The pastor of St. Thomas' Church receives $10,000, and there are few other pastors, I belive, who get from $8,000 to $10,000. But the minister who gets above $5,000 is a lucky man. The number of such ministers is small, and constitutes scarcely a corporal's guard besides those who are paid from $2,000 to $3,000. I could name half a dozen talented preachers whose combined salaries do not reach the total including house rent, now paid to Dr. Hall.—[Hartford Times.

SALE OF OLD COINS.—At a recent sale of old coins in New York, Anglo-Saxon pennies brought from $3 to $2 75 each. The William Rufus silver penny, $6 50; An Edward III. gold rose noble, $14 50; a Richard III. London Groat, $5 25; a Henry VII. gold angel, $8 25; a gold crown of the same reign, uncirculated, $8 25; a gold sovereign of Edward VI., the first dated gold coin, brought $32; a Queen Bess shilling of rare design, $6 75; while a gold half-sovereign, with the Queen in ruff in flowing hair, was sold for $925. In the Stuart coins, a James I. gold rose rial, in superb condition, brought $1–. The pound of Charles I, (1642) caused some excitement among the bidders, and was finally knocked down at $35, with the half-pound at $17; the No. 107, Oliver Cromwell's crown, a fine proof, brought $22; a Charles II. medal of the Restoration brought $20; the two-guinea piece (1664) sold for $26 50; a silver medal of the battle of The Hague, (1692) $13; a George III. and Catherine (1761,) gold, $3). In the coins of Scotland, a Henry Darnley and Mary, (1566,) in fine condition, sold for $1,675, and a gold thistle noble of James VI. (1716,) brought $25. In Nova Scotia money, a brass farthing, found by Professor Anthan in Halifax, some ten years ago, and unknown to collectors there, brought $10.

THE SMOKING NUISANCE.—The smoker who is wedded to the habit, cannot readily understand why everybody else does not like the same odors. But the fact is patent that the scent of tobacco is not only disagreeable to some persons, but also absolutely poisonous. It does not mend the matter to say that it is mere prejudice or weakness. You have no right to make others uncomfortable for your own satisfaction. No gentleman will thrust himself in close proximity to ladies with his coat saturated with stale smoke. No gentleman will pass through a car carrying a lighted cigar in his hand, and leaving a train of offensive smoke behind him. No gentleman will get in a stage carrying a smouldering stump in his hand, and keep it there until it smoulders out and emits a more hideous smell then than before. No gentleman will puff out his costly smoke on the platform of a horse car, when the passengers inside cannot escape some portion of the fumes. But you can find *men* doing all these things any day in the week.—*New York Bulletin.*

A San Francisco Irishman challenged a repeater who voted on a dead man's name, "because, begorra," said he, "the man died in the fourth ward, and ye are after voting him in the third."

not requiring drainage, and never freezing; out.

The enterprising publisher of the *Itemizer*, G E Good, contemplates enlarging and otherwise improving his paper, and fully keep pace with the times. ESCRITO.

The annual meeting of the Christian church in Yamhill county will commence June 10th at the campground a mile and a half from McMinnville.

Among the firms which recently located here are F. A. Moore & Co. and J. S. Graham, of Portland.

Francis H. Cook, formerly of the *Herald*, is making a splendid, newsy paper of the Spokan *Times*. N. J. L.

A vein of coal three feet thick has been discovered about five miles from Silverton. It resembles Puyallup coal and is thought to be valuable.

and the laws, holds both of these lucrative offices in open violation of our constitution. It may be mentioned that this volume, too, contains the decisions about which the people are stirred up; and in one of them, the Greenwood will case, in which Bellinger was an attorney, he has omitted his own name to hide his connection with the case. It may be remarked too about his report of that case, that Bellinger has omitted all statement of the facts except as they appear in perverted form in P—g's opinion.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS,

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 21st, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M. THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.
Portland, June 1, 1880. je1d1d

The Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1880.

WAITING

She watches the sun come up in the east,
She watches the sun go down in the west;
And all day long, with her life's dull wrong,
She knoweth no peace, she knoweth no rest.

The flowers bloom, and the flowers die,
And the wild birds sing 'mid the bush and brake;
The winds sigh low 'round the rocks below,
But she careth for naught, with her heart's dull ache.

Up in her tower she watches the sea,
'Neath the summer's smile, 'neath the summer's frown;
And far away, in the purple bay,
The sun comes up, and the sun goes down.

The children are playing upon the sands—
They laugh at the waves as they ebb and flow,
But the day is old, and the night is cold,
And she only knoweth her life's dull woe.

The ships come in, and the ships go out,
And the summer passes swiftly away;
The sea grows white in the winter's blight,
But her watch she keepeth day after day.

Her hair is white with the falling years,
The children grow old in the fisher-town;
And far away, in the purple bay,
The sun comes up, and the sun goes down.

TAKING BOARDERS.

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, "that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through, and heaven knows boarders didn't help a body to help out her salvation. And so much money in the family, too. Wasn't her Uncle Eben, over at Dover, well to do, and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him? It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was so needy; but sometimes it did seem as if folks had more feeling for others than for their own kith and kin. Then there were cousins in the city, forehanded and fashionable, who never were worth a row of pins to Delia; and there was her great-uncle John's widow a larking on the continent, a gambling at Baden-Baden, and trying the waters in every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun but old age. She'd been known to say that her own folks were too rich already, and probably she would endow some hospital with her property."

Plainly, wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia. To be sure, she had never seen her great aunt since she was a child, when her Uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit, with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and falfals, which won the heart of her little namesake. Since then her Uncle John's widow had been a sort of gilded creation, always young and always beautiful; for though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither seen nor heard anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference in Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long illness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poorhouse, unless they should bestir themselves. As her mother was already bed-ridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders.

"Good board in the country by the river side at $7 a week. Large chambers, broad piazzas, fine views, berries, and new milk. One mile from the station. Address Delia Rogerson, Croftsborough, Me."

"Cheap enough!" commented an elderly lady who happened upon it, "Delia Rogerson. An old maid, I suppose, obliged to look for herself. I have a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk. If I don't like it, there'll be no harm done."

And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady, with a false point of hair, brown, wrinkled skin, faded eyes, a black alpaca gown and a hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a Duchess; lighted a wood fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the faceless old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderfully kind," reflected Mrs. Clement, as she combed out her wisp of gray hair and confined the false front to a box. "Wonderful kindness for $7 a week! She's new to the trade. She'll learn better. Human nature doesn't change with latitudes. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty-stricken old creature."

But, in spite of her worldly wisdom, Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention, to multiply her cares. The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Miss Gruesome complained of the mosquitoes, with an air as if Miss Rogerson were responsible for their creation; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it along with berries, and new milk; of the weather, as if she had pledged herself there should be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission.

"What makes you keep us, my dear?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say?"

"Yes; a long, long time ago."

"Tell me about him—it."

"There isn't much to tell. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave mother and father, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here. That was all."

"And you—you—"

"Now all men besides are to me like shadows."

"And have you never heard of him since?"

"Yes. He wrote, but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me and marry. I was a mill-stone about his neck. I didn't answer his last letter."

"But, supposing he should return some day, would you marry him?"

"I dare say," laughed Delia, gently, as if the idea was familiar, "let the neighbors laugh ever so wisely. I've thought of it sometimes, when sitting alone, when the world was barren and common-place. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor every-day thinking and doing. I'm afraid you'll think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement."

"No. The heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs, the eyes fade, the features grow pinched; but the soul is heir of eternal youth—is as beautiful at fourscore as at 'sweet 16 and 20.' Time makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit. You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you'd rather not."

"His name was Stephen Langdon. Sometimes Captain Seymour runs against him in Melbourne, and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing; though I never, never ask, and Stephen never asks for me, that I can hear."

Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her support with copying for Lawyer Dunmore and embroidering for Mrs. Judge Doon. One by one her boarders dropped away, like the autumn leaves; all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I'll stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often. Perhaps you take winter boarders at reduced rates. Eh?"

"Do you think my terms high?"

"By no means. But when one's purse is low—"

"Yes; I know. Do stay at your own price. I can't spare you."

She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors; besides one month more would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went hungry to bed, that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy enough, without their appearing to be "just a pattern." At Christmas, however, came a ray of sunshine for Delia, in the shape of a hundred-dollar bill from an unknown friend.

"It can't be meant for me," she cried.

"It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother; "and there's nobody else of that name, now your Aunt Delia is dead."

"We are not sure she's dead," objected Delia.

"Horrors! Don't you know whether your own aunt is dead or alive?" asked Mrs. Clement, in a shocked tone.

"It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named for her. I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with the name, though she was only our great uncle's wife."

"She ought to be doing something for you."

"How can she, if she's dead? I don't blame her, anyway. Her money is her own to use according to her pleasure. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her."

"But if she should come back to you, having run through with it, you'd divide your last crust with her, I'll be bound."

The winter wore away, as winters will, and the miracles of spring began in field and wayside; and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses, and dropped away again with the falling leaves; and still Mrs. Clement stayed on and on. Just now she had been for weeks in arrears with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she was growing more feeble daily, needing the luxuries of an invalid and the attentions of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her without taking heed for the morrow.

"I must hear from my man of business tomorrow, Delia. I'm knee-deep in debt to you," she began one night.

"Don't mention it!" cried Delia. "I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You're welcome to stay and share pot luck with us; you're such company for mother and me."

"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if your were my own flesh and blood. There, turn down the light, please. Draw the curtain, dear, and put another stick on the fire please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me, just once if you wouldn't mind. It's a hundred years or so since any one kissed me."

And the next morning when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's breakfast, her boarder lay cold and stiff upon the pillows.

The first shock over, Delia wrote directly to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives, if she had any. In reply Mr. Willis wrote:

"The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no near relatives. Some distant cousins, who, having an abundance of this world's goods, yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity, as she has tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In the meantime, I inclose you a copy of her last will and testament, to peruse at your leisure."

"What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will?" thought Delia, but read nevertheless:

"Being of sound mind this 10th day of June, 18—, I, Delia Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave $100 to each of my cousins; and I bequeath the residue of my property, $40,000 invested in the Ingot Mining Company, $50,000 in United States bonds, $20,000 in the Fortune Flannel Mills, and my jewels, to the beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson, Delia Rogerson, of Croftsborough, Maine. 'For I was a stranger, and ye took me in; hungry, and ye fed me; sick, and ye ministered unto me.'"

"Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors when the facts reached their ears, "what a profitable thing it is to keep boarders. Everybody in town will be trying it. Of course Steve Langdon will come home and marry her if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there!"

Delia did not open her house to boarders next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it; in replying to letters from indigent people, who seemed to increase alarmingly in receiving old friends who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said:

"I told you so!"

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said.

"And we are too old to think of a change now, Steve."

"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich, Delia; but I've enough for two and to spare."

"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia.

"Indeed! Then perhaps you have a better match in view? Capt. Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest?"

"Yes. 'Squire Jones proposed to me last week."

"Now, see here, Delia. Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand. There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings me in a letter in a strange hand, which tells me that my dear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still, is poor and alone and needs me—me! And the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement, who ought to know. I packed my household goods and came—"

"I am glad you did."

"In order that I may congratulate 'Squire Jones?"

"But I haven't accepted him. In fact—I've refused him—because—"

"Because you will marry your old love, like the lass in the song, Delia?"

In Croftsborough, people are not yet tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders.

THE POOR INDIAN.

Lo's Peculiarities, as Viewed from a Colorado Standpoint.

[Bill Nye's Laramie Correspondence of Denver Tribune.]

Early in the week five Crow chiefs passed through here on their way to Washington. I went down to see them. They were as fine looking children of the forest as I ever saw. They wore buckskin pants, with overskirt of same. The hair was worn princess, held in place with Frazer's axle grease and large mother of clamshell brooch. Down the back it was painted like a horse's tail on a muddy day, only the hair was coarser.

When an Indian wants to crimp his hair he has to run it through a rolling mill first to make it malleable. Then the blacksmith of the tribe rolls it up over the ordinary freight car coupling pin, and on the following morning it hangs in graceful Saratoga waves down the back of the untutored savage.

I said to the interpreter, who seemed to act as their trainer: "No doubt these Crows are going to Washington to try and interest Hayes in their caws."

He gave a low gurgling laugh.

"No," said he, with a merry twinkle of the eye, as he laid his lip half way across a plug of government tobacco; "as spring approaches they have decided to go to Washington and ransack the Indian Bureau for their gauze Schurz."

I caught hold of a car-seat and ripped till the coach rang with my mirthful, silvery laughter.

These Indians wear high, expressive cheekbones, and most of them have strabismus in their feet. They had their paint on. It makes them look like a chromo of Powhatan mashing the eternal soul out of John Smith with a Bologna sausage.

One of these chiefs, named Raw-Dog-with-a-Bun-on-the-Heel, I think, chief of the Wall-Eyed Skunk-Eaters, looked so guileless and kind that I approached him and said that no doubt the warpath in the land of the setting sun was overgrown with grass, and in his mountain home very likely the beams of peace lit up the faces of his tribe.

He did not seem to catch my meaning.

I asked him if his delegation was going to Washington administrated.

In reply he made a short remark something like that which the shortstop of a match game makes when a ball takes him unexpectedly between the gastric and the liver pad.

Somehow live Indians do not look so picturesque as the steel engraving does. The smell is not the same, either. Steel engravings of Indians do not show the decalcomania outline of a frying pan on the buckskin pants where the noble red man made a misstep one morning and sat down on his breakfast.

A dead Indian is a pleasing picture. The look of pain and anxiety is gone, and real, sweet rest—more than he really needs—has come at last. His hands are folded peacefully and his mouth is open like the end of a sawmill. His trials are o'er. His swift foot is making pigeon-toed tracks in the sands of eternity.

The picture of a wild, free Indian chasing the buffalo may suit some, but I like still life in art. I like the picture of a broad shouldered, well formed brave, as he lies with his nerveless hand across a large hole in the pit of his stomach.

There is something so sweetly sad about it. There is such a nameless feeling of repose and security on the part of the spectator.

Some have such sensitive natures that they cannot look at the remains of an Indian who has been run over by two sections of a freight train; but I can. I do not feel that nervous distrust when I look at the red man with his œsophagus wrapped around his head and tied in a double bow knot, that I do when he is full of vigor and health. When a train of cars has jammed his thigh-bone through his diaphragm and flattened his head out like a soup-plate, I feel then that I can trust him. I feel that he may be relied upon. I consider him in the character of ghastly remains as a success. He seems at last so in earnest and as though he could be trusted with large sums of money.

When the Indian has been mixed up so that the closest scrutiny cannot determine where the head adjourns and the thorax begins, the scene is so suggestive of unruffled quiet and calm and gentle childlike faith that doubt and distrust and timidity and apprehension flee away.

PHONETICAL.

The solitary representative to whom Rhode Island is entitled in the house of representatives, is laboring hard to introduce phonetic spelling into the public documents of the United States, and into such schools as congress can control. The gentleman puts his case on the ground of the expense now incurred in printing superfluous vowels and consonants. But as he has compelled every newspaper in the United States which mentioned his bill, to spell his name Ballou, thus requiring the printing of about a hundred thousand superfluous letters, we can hardly bring ourselves to regard him as quite serious in giving this reason.

We hope that congress will show better sense than to pass such a measure. We do not wish to deny ourselves entirely the rapturous pleasure of reading government documents, and we presume that few of our readers would care to forego that pleasure. But if we can enjoy it only at the expense of having our eye for correct spelling spoiled,—if every page of the report of the commissioner of education is to remind us of Josh Billings' Almimax—then we must sadly renounce that class of literature for the future. And as our prejudice is shared by the great majority of those who have worked their way through the spelling book, and who do not want to have their labor in mastering it go for nothing, congress should pause before practically depriving the country of the manifold illumination it now derives from the government departments.

It is difficult to get our spelling reformers to understand that the question is not one between the comparative merits of two systems of spelling, but between the merits of a tolerable system actually in existence and capable of a slow, mild reform and those of a more tolerable system only to be reached by a revolution. The literature of the English language already in print must not be made archaic to our children. We cannot turn our backs upon a tradition that is written on every printed page from Caxton's time till our own. We do not insist on a rigid and perpetual uniformity. We should prefer to see good writers using the same freedom as John Milton or Charles Julius Hare did. And if these should popularize changes, and these changes should be in the direction of a removal of the worst anomalies of our spelling no one could fairly complain. Milton's *sovran*, and Hare's *accomplisht*, represent such attempts. The spelling-book has been too hard a master, and our new extremists are such by reaction against its tyranny. But, in breaking away from that tyranny, let us not rush to revolutionary extremes. In this sphere, as in the state, there should be the combination of the two elements which Coleridge finds in every well balanced state—the element of permanence and that of change.

We may further insist on the palpable fact that we have no common system of pronunciation to which to accommodate our spelling. Take two educated persons, one from Boston and the other from our own city, and watch their comparative pronunciation, as regards not only the degree and distribution of accent, but even the breadth and the sound of vowels, and the distinctness or slurring of consonants. You will find such a difference as no phonetic speller will ever overcome and reconcile. How many people of New England stock will pronounce *dew, new, culture*, with perfect propriety? And how many Philadelphians can pronounce *man* and *men* so that others will recognize each word and the difference between them? Every attempt at phonetic spelling represents a local pronunciation; and when the newspaper reporters begin to spell phonetically according to their ear, the confusion will be so great that our souls will yearn for the days of unreformed spelling.—*Penn Monthly.*

ALLEGED JOKES.

The butcher who trusts loses flesh.

A mere matter of form—cutting a dress.

In some respects the gentler sex far surpass us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth.

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend on a servant girl.

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was in enmity, answered: "I did it out of pure revenge."

"Do you sing tenor?" asked a lady of her musical friend. "Well," replied the facetious man, "I've been known to sing ten or eleven times together."

"I didn't know," said an old lady as she laid down her newspaper, "that thieves were so scarce they had to advertise for 'em and offer a reward for their discovery."

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Waal, yes," said John; "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"

A young gentleman of Terre Haute remarked to his female companion the other evening: "Ah! the most beautiful evening of my recollection. Luna looks peculiarly beautiful." "Was that her just went by?" quickly asked the young lady.

A professor said to an acquaintance: "He is writing a book on metaphysics, and is really cut out for it. The clearness with which he thinks he understands things and his total inability to express what little he knows, will make his fortune as a philosopher."

Grown-up sister: "Oh, Charley, if you must go away, can't you introduce me to one of your school fellows to look after me till you come back?" Charley: "Oh, no! It wouldn't do. It would be so rough on a fellow to fag him out like that."

The other day a lady presented herself to M. DeLesseps and said: "I have awaited your return with a great deal of anxiety. I wish to solicit your assistance." "What for, madam?" "For my little boy. He can't cut his teeth."

Never deceive a lawyer by lying to him about your case when he takes it in hand. He can attend to that branch of the business himself a great deal more efficiently than you can.

A story is told of a colored preacher in the south who preached from Psalm lvi., 8—"Awake psaltery and harp." He read it "peasaltree" and harp, and expended his time and energy on the peasaltree, describing its size and flowers and fruit, and how it was cultivated, and then declared that it was used solely to hang harps on. Unfortunately he said it could not be raised in this country. But he was not much worse than men in this town who preach about "great toes and thumbs," and expend their energies in descriptions of their uses.

The barbarous habit of throwing orange and banana peels upon the sidewalk has been condemned over and over again. But it has its comical as well as its serious aspects, as witness the following incident:

A certain young woman, named Hannah,
Slipped down on a piece of banana;
She shrieked and Oh, my'd!
And more stars she espied
Than belong to the Star Spangled Banner.

A gentleman sprang to assist her,
And picked up her muff and her wrister.
"Did you fall, ma'am?" he cried.
"Do you think," she replied,
"I sat down for the fun of it, Mister?"

MODERNIZED VERSION OF THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained;
The malarious farm, the wet, fungus-grown wildwood,
The chills then contracted that since have remained;
The scum-covered duck pond, the pig sty close nigh it,
The ditch where the sour-smelling house-drainage fell;
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barn yard by it,
But worse than all else was that terrible well.
And the old oaken bucket—the mould crusted bucket—
The moss covered bucket—that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind,
Ere I knew what professors and scientists sifted
In the water of wells by analysis find.
The rotting wood-fiber, the oxide of iron,
The alge, the frog of unusual size;
The water impure as the verses of Byron—
Are things I remember with tears in my eyes.

And to tell the sad truth—though I shudder to think it—
I considered the water uncommonly clear,
And often at noon when I went there to drink it
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell;
Then soon, with its nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
With matter organic, it rose from the well.

Oh! had I but realized in time to avoid them,
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught,
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
With pottassic permanganate ere I had quaffed;
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined,
Or after distilling, condensed and regained it
In potable form with its dirt left behind.

How little I knew of the dread typhoid fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink;
But, since I've become a devoted believer
In the teachings of science I shudder to think,
And now far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
The story of warning to others to tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing,
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well;
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucket—
In fact, the slop-bucket—that hung in the well.

"What's the difference, tell me, Mary, I [illegible]
'Twixt a cyclone and a mule?"
And the maiden moaned and murmured,
"Such conundrums are too cruel."
"This," said he, "is the solution—
Quite correct, dear, you will find it—
One drives everything before it,
One lets drive at all behind it."

One hiring a lodging said to the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I am so much liked that I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." "Perhaps," said she, "you always went away without paying."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Silver 99¾, buying.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Silver bullion 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 14¼.

Sterling exchange, prime bankers' long, $4 87; short $4 90; good commercial from 1 to ½c lower, documentary 2 to 1½ lower.

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 103 ½ bid; 4½s 109¾ bid; 4s, 109½ bid. Closed—5s of '81, 103½ bid; 4½s, 109⅞ bid; 4s 109¾ bid.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols, 98 1-16 money; 98⅜ account.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols, 98 1-16a98⅛; fours, 111¾; 4½s, 111¼; Erie, 33¼.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Money 3@4; govts. steady; W. U., 90¼.

Beerbohm.

LONDON, June 5.—Floating cargoes of wheat, steady. Cargoes on passage and Liverpool spot wheat, quiet but steady.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Wool dull and lower; Oregon fine, 20@30c; medium, 30@35c; coarse, 28@31c; Cal fine, 25@30c; medium, 25@30c; coarse, 23@25c; New Mexico and Colorado fine, 20@30c; medium, 30c; coarse for carpets, 22@25c; pulled, extra Merino super and lamb's super, 40@45c.

Liverpool Grain Market.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Breadstuffs—Small business at lower prices. Wheat, 9s 8d@10s per ctl; average Cal white 9s 6d@9s red; western spring, 10s 3d. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 55,000 ctls, including 42,000 American.

Gold and Stock Company's Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.

Receipts—13,000 qr sks flour; 8500 ctls wheat; 1600 ctls oats; 1700 sks potatoes; 5000 doz eggs.

Weather lovely, wind light northwesterly; steamer State of California sailed on time.

Butter—Choice California, market inactive but with a weak undertone.

Eggs—The market is very weak; quotations unchanged.

Wool—For California the market is weak and sellers are anxious, quotations entirely nominal.

Hides—Dry and kip and calf, the market is very strong at 19c, very good low 20c.

Wheat—The market is very dead and nominal at annexed quotations, $1 45@1 60 for fair to strictly fancy lots.

Charters are firm.

Oats—Feed; the market is well supplied and works easily, excepting for the very best grades.

Onions and potatoes decline steadily.

Weather—2 P. M.—Very warm again with wind hauled around north.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 5.

Wheat—$1 05@1 05¼ July.
Pork—$10 30 July. S. R. $6 45.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Wheat—Unsettled.
Flour—Quiet.
Wool—Dull.

Produce Receipts

Received at Portland for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day:

652 sks and 8 hf sks wool, 504 sks wheat, 30 dry and 9 green hides, 1 pelts, 1 bale furs, 36 bxs and 2 cs eggs, 4 tins tallow, 222 sks oats, 3 cans coal oil, 5 bxs and 8 coops chickens, 1 bx turkeys, 400 qr sks flour, 14 bxs butter, 1 bal deer skins, 2 calf skins, 11 bbls oil, 1 sk oysters, 4 sks clams.

Exports to Puget Sound.

Per steamer Bonita:

Tenino—6 bxs crackers, 1 keg sugar, 1 bx sugar, 1 bx apples.
Winlock—4 bxs crackers.
New Tacoma—60 sks flour.
Kalama—40 sks flour, 1 bx cheese, 1 bx tobacco.
Newaukum—1 can lard oil.
Puyallup—4 bxs tobacco, 6 bbls sugar, 1 sk coffee, 1 sk peaches, 1 sk apples, 1 cs bacon, 10 sks beans, 40 mats rice, 80 sks flour, 30 sks barley, 1 cs cheese.
Port Townsend—200 sks flour.
Seattle—460 sks flour.
Centreville—1 sk rice, 1 sk beans, 1 sk sugar, 1 bx saleratus.
Little Falls—1 sk bacon, 1 bx soap, 1 keg syrup.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEATTLE, June 5.—Sailed—Ship Majestic, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Arrived—Str Geo. W. Elder, Portland; bk Frank Marion, Valparaiso; schr Rebecca, Shoalwater Bay; scow Truckee, Coos Bay.

Sailed—Bk Dublin, Seabeck; schr Compeer, Tacoma; schr Aurora, Coos Bay.

GLASGOW, June 4.—Sailed—Br ship City of Cashmere, San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—Sailed—Br ship Forfarshire, Havre.

FALMOUTH, May 25.—Arrived—Br bk Electra, Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, June 3.—Arrived—Br bk Cordelia, Portland. June 4—Ship Tecumseh, Portland.

PENARTH, May 23.—Sailed—Ship J. B. Lincoln.

ASTORIA, June 5.—Arrived Yesterday—Alden Besse, Hongkong; J. W. Seaver, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cleared—Ship Shooting Star, New Orleans.

PORT BLAKELY, June 5.—Arrived—Ship Otago, San Francisco.

Sailed—Jennie Walker, Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.

MORNING BOARD.

60	Mexican	9¼@9½	550	Day	60@65
20	G & C	3 60	400	Hillside	⅝
5	B & B	[illegible]	250	Alta	½@55
150	Cala	2 15@2 10	400	Wales	3 10@3 30
305	Savage	3 60@2 90	200	E Delmonte	¾
20	Ophir	[illegible]	100	Potosi	80@75
50	Con Va	[illegible]	250	Mt Diablo	1 00
100	Chollar	3 [illegible]	300	Bodie	[illegible]
120	Potosi	[illegible]	100	Bechtel	[illegible]
80	Jacket	6 [illegible]	350	Dardanelles	1½@1 15
75	H & N	3 [illegible]	100	W Sargo	[illegible]
525	Belcher	[illegible]	40	Ward	1 60
135	S Nev	14½@ [illegible]	20	Bulwer	[illegible]
100	Confidence	[illegible]	50	Syndicate	[illegible]
90	Utah	[illegible]	555	Goodshaw	1 45@1 55
300	Bullion	[illegible]	150	Belvidere	3 45
350	Overman	[illegible]	150	Champion	[illegible]
370	Justice	[illegible]	570	Aurora	[illegible]
10	Union	[illegible]	50	B Hawk	[illegible]
70	Point	[illegible]	40	Booker	[illegible]
25	Julia	[illegible]	200	Queen Bee	[illegible]
25	Caledonia	[illegible]	150	Mono	[illegible]
65	S Hill	[illegible]	50	Con Pac	[illegible]
45	New York	[illegible]	650	University	[illegible]
125	Andes	[illegible]	570	Jupiter	3@3 10
50	Benton	1 50	100	S Bulwer	[illegible]
500	Scorpion	1 00	545	Addenda	[illegible]
375	Concordia	[illegible]	170	Noonday	[illegible]
90	N Bon	[illegible]	25	N Noonday	[illegible]
200	Mackey	[illegible]	150	Leonard	[illegible]
200	Mt View	1 40	600	Orient	[illegible]
100	Imperial	[illegible]	100	Mammoth	[illegible]
460	Quinn	1 45@1 75	300	Boston	1¼
120	Exchequer	⅞	100	Oro	2 10
175	Ex Con	[illegible]		Tip Top	5⅜ bid
200	Belmont	[illegible]	10	Belle	[illegible]
50	N Belle	[illegible]		S F Gas	78 bid
160	Prize	[illegible]	15	R & E	[illegible]

Telegrams from Cattle.

Per Mountain Queen, for Portland:

To Allen & Lewis—252 beef hides.
J. R. Foster—9 sks wool.
Christy & Wise—71 sks wool.
A. A. Cohn—18 sks wool.
Corbitt & Macleay—23 sks wool.
Sitson & Church—525 sks wool.
Allen & Lewis—109 sks wool, 140 hf sks flour, 25 bales wool.
Wachams & Elliott—250 qr and 1 hf sks flour.

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Montreal, Kingston, Fredericton, N. B.
Quebec, Brantford, St. John, N. B.
Toronto, London, Halifax,
Hamilton, Ottawa, Victoria, B. C.

In the United States:
New York, San Francisco, Portland, Or.

Agents:
SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank, Ireland.
National Bank of Ireland.
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool.
PARIS, FRANCE—Marcuard, Andre & Cie.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold. Bills discounted and collected. Loans made. Moneys received on special deposit or on current account, subject to check: Commercial Credits granted, and a general Banking business transacted.
[illegible] GOODFELLOW, Agent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital............$2,000,000
With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE....28 Cornhill, London.
BRANCHES........Victoria (B. C.) San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.

NEW YORK...... } Bank of Montreal.
CHICAGO......
CANADA......
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND......Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND......British Linen Company.
ENGLAND......National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL....{ Bank of Liverpool.
North & South Wales Bank.

This Bank transacts a General Banking business.

Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

W. W. FRANCIS, Manager.

INSURANCE

GERMAN-AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Assets $2,500,000. Cash

Firstclass Security. Over $1,790,000 United States Bonds.

J. BACHMAN & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR OREGON.

Will issue Policies at their
OFFICE—No. 123 FIRST ST.

Fire Insurance Agency
Imperial,
London,
Northern, and
Queen
Insurance Companies of
London and Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon............$200,000

Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Eight Million Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars............$38,789,000 00

JOINT POLICY issued by the four companies.

Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, O.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agent

EDWARD HALL, Manager.

UNION
Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE.

The Office of the Oregon Branch of the Company has been Removed to No. 1[illegible] First Street, near Stark.

W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

June 6, 1879.

OREGON BRANCH
(ALSO WASHINGTON TERRITORY.)
NEW ZEALAND
Insurance Co.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital............$5,000,000
WITH
Unlimited Liability of Stockholders.
W. F. BROWN, Manager.

INCORPORATED 1864.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE ONLY.

Losses Paid Since Organiz'n $1,334,633

Losses Paid in Oregon
In Six Years, - $162,363

OREGON BRANCH OFFICE.

GEO. L. STORY, Manager.

Southeast corner First and Stark Sts.

Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank

PORTLAND OREGON.

Commercial Ins. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE AND MARINE.
PORTLAND AGENCY—103 FIRST ST
J. W. G. COFFRAN, Agent.

THE STATE
Investment & Insurance
COMPANY, and
Western Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.

Deposit in Oregon............$100,0[illegible]

A. P. HOTALING & CO
GENERAL AGENTS

Office Removed to 3 and 5 North First
PORTLAND.

HENRY DOBINSON, Manager.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER
CITY OF QUINCY

W. B. BUCHANAN, Capt. R. S. OAKLEY, Purser.

Is receiving Freight and Passengers especially, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton, Lafayette, Amity, McMinnville and all points on the Railroad.

Leaves foot of Morrison St. at 7 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Returning, Leaves Dayton at 8 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

No detention at the flouring mills at Oregon City. Arriving at Portland at 2 P. M.
BUCHANAN BROS., Agents.

The Willamette Steamer
A. A. McCULLY.

I. B. SANBORN, Capt. G. A. MOODY, Clerk.
Leaves Pacific Dock Every
Wednesday and Sunday at 6 A. M.,
Returning Friday and Tuesday.
For Salem, Albany, Corvallis and all points on the Willamette river. Z. J. HATCH.

Vancouver Transportation Co.
The New and Elegant Steamer
LURLINE—JAS. T. GRAY, Master
WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.
Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.

6000 ACRES OF FARM LANDS.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES IN A BODY ON the Willamette river and Westside Railroad, in Polk County, Oregon, 75 miles south of Portland—of as fine grain land as can be found in the Willamette valley—two-thirds of which is in cultivation, the remainder timbered and pasture land, (the timber being of a good quality of fir, ash, oak and maple) all of which can be easily and cheaply put in cultivation if desired. All well watered. Located on different parts of said land are some 10 setts of farm houses, barns and a number of fruit orchards, with a fine large granary on one parcel. The facilities for shipping are certainly ample, having both the river and the railroad by which to transport to Portland.

ALSO 365 ACRES on said river in said county, two miles above Independence; 85 acres in cultivation, the balance pasture and timbered land, the timber being fir, oak, ash, etc.; mostly bottom land, with farm house, barn, etc., and a good orchard; all well watered.

All of the above is susceptible of being divided up advantageously into a large number of good sized farms if desired.

The whole will be sold in a body in one transaction, or in separate parcels, and at prices which must unquestionably meet the views of those seeking remunerative investments in this class of property.

Terms: One half cash, the remainder on one to five years time, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable annually.

Also 2000 ACRES of land at GRAY'S HARBOR, W. T. 1215 ACRES (in a body) of which is on the Humptulips river, about 3 miles above its junction with the bay. The other parcel of 800 is located about half a mile from said river and 1½ mile from the bay. The soil is of excellent quality, with very fine cedar, fir, hemlock and spruce timber—a large part being cedar. Title perfect. The PATENT has been obtained from government. Can be bought at $2 per acre. J. P. O. LOWNSDALE,
Real Estate Agent, No. 8 Morrison street, Portland, Oregon, (In St. Charles Hotel building.) j26tf

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R.
[illegible]
To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 28, 1879, 12 o'clock Noon.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)
As follows:
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland......7:30 A. M. | Roseburg......
Roseburg......5:00 A. M. | Portland......
ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland......4:00 P. M. | Albany......
Albany......4:00 A. M. | Portland......
FREIGHT TRAINS
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland......6:15 A. M. | Junction......
Junction......5:30 A. M. | Portland......
The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.
Close connections are made at Roseburg with the Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,
Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND
Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.
J. BRANDT, Jr. Gen'l Supt
E. P. ROGERS
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Oregon and California and Western Oregon Railroad Companies.
FROM AND AFTER DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice the rates to and from Portland will be as follows from the below given Points:

	1st Class, per ton.	2d Class, per ton.	3d Class, per ton.	[illegible]
Albany	$3 00	$2 5[illegible]	$2 00	
Salem	3 00	2 5[illegible]	2 [illegible]	
Corvallis	3 00	2 50	2 [illegible]	
Independence	3 00	2 50	2 00	
McMinnville	3 00	2 50	2 00	

No charge for drayage. E. P. ROGERS,
m13d16t Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

Orgn. Ry. Co., Limited.
Notice to Dallas Shippers
THE COMPANY'S EXTENSION TO DALLAS having this day been completed, [illegible] Passenger trains will be run daily between [illegible] and Dallas from and after to-morrow. [illegible]
Freight received by the Company's [illegible] Morrison street wharf for Dallas via Dayton.
WILLIAM REID
General Manager
31 May, 1880.

Northern Pacific Railroad
PACIFIC DIVISION.
[illegible]
KALAMA TO TACOMA.
TACOMA TO WILKESON
(Coal Mines.)
MAIN LINE TRAINS
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
LEAVE. ARRIVE
Kalama......11:25 A. M. [illegible]
Tacoma......[illegible] A. M. [illegible]
Puyallup Branch Trains
LEAVE ARRIVE
Tacoma......[illegible] A. M. Wilkeson [illegible]
Wilkeson......[illegible]
[illegible]
At Tacoma [illegible] Victoria and San [illegible] Steamers for Seattle [illegible] Olympia and points on Puget Sound.
At Lake View [illegible]
At Tenino [illegible] for Olympia.
At Kalama [illegible] and all points [illegible] river.
At Portland [illegible] A. M. with [illegible] Nanaimo, New Westminster [illegible]
Through Tickets [illegible] the Company, and at [illegible] in Portland, Oregon [illegible] via P. M. S. S. Co. [illegible] O. R. & N. Co. and [illegible] Portland to San Francisco.
Through Tickets [illegible] Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma [illegible]
[illegible] SPRAGUE, Gen. Supt.
OTIS SPRAGUE, Gen. Freight & Passenger Agent.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
Columbia and Willamette [illegible]
PASSENGER SCHEDULE
Beginning April [illegible], 1880.
COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS
[illegible] PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND
FOR DALLES, UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA—Daily [illegible] Sunday) at 5 A. M. [illegible] Saturday lay over at [illegible]
FOR LEWISTON [illegible] POINTS ON SNAKE RIVER—Monday, [illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] Friday, 4th; Saturday, [illegible] day, 9th; Friday, [illegible] 14th; Wednesday, 15th [illegible] land on Saturday lay over at Dalles on [illegible]
FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND [illegible]—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and [illegible] A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily [illegible] A. M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View, Skamokawa and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at 6 A. M.
For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—[illegible] day, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS
STEAMERS leave [illegible] tral Wharf, between [illegible] streets as follows:
FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
FOR SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and intermediate points—[illegible] Thursday at 6 A. M.
For Lightering and Towing [illegible]
Between Portland and Astoria apply at [illegible] of the Company, near corner of Front and [illegible]
GEO. J. AINSWORTH [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE
The Oregon Railway and Navigation [illegible]
Will, on May 1st, and until further [illegible] the following rates of freight [illegible]
Portland and all Points above [illegible] City, either up or down [illegible]
On Grain, Mill Stuff, Groceries, etc. [illegible]
On Wool, Agricultural Implements, etc. [illegible]
GEO. J. AINSWORTH [illegible]
Portland, April 29th, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch [illegible] for the above port, one of their new [illegible] ships, viz:
OREGON,
GEORGE W. ELDER and
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SAILING DAYS—April 8, 13, 18, 23, [illegible]
May 3, 8, 13, 18, [illegible]
June 2, 7.
Leaving Portland at 6 A. M. [illegible]
THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the principal Cities in the United States and Canada.
For particulars for Passage and Freight apply to
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Steamship Agt. O. R. & N. [illegible] Ash and Front Sts., Portland [illegible]
J. McCRAKEN & CO., Agts. [illegible] 60, 62 and 64 North Front St. [illegible]

For Port Townsend, Seattle, [illegible]
New Westminister, Nanaimo
New and Old Tacoma.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, AT [illegible]
THE COASTING STEAMER
ALEX DUNCAN
JAMES E. PENNY [illegible]
F. M. BARTHOLOMEW [illegible]
Z. J. HATCH, Portland Agent [illegible]
Office on Pacific Dock foot of [illegible]

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN.
Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Prepaid at this office:
DAILY.
One Year, by mail [illegible] One Year, by [illegible]
Per month [illegible]
By carrier, per week [illegible] Three [illegible]
Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Postal Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.
Be sure to give Postoffice address in full, including State and County.
Renewals should be made at least [illegible] before expiration of subscription.
Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland [illegible]

WOOL BALING.

Having secured the commodious building corner of D and Front streets, the undersigned is prepared to receive all kinds of Merchandise or Produce on Storage.

Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers.

Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments. J. L. BARNARD.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the district of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of R. Prag, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that by an order of said court, there will be a final meeting of the creditors of said estate at the office of H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in bankruptcy in the city of Portland on Tuesday, the 22d day of June 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time I will file my final account and make application for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with sections 5092-3 U. S. Revised Statutes.
LEVI ANDERSON, Assignee.
Portland, May 28, 1880. m29d4wt3

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS, HACKS, HARNESS, Etc.
From the Manufactories of Booker & Co. and Brewster & Caffer.
A full line of the above goods always on hand and for sale at
The City Stables, 106 Second Street.
Where we shall keep on Livery and for Sale, fine
Driving, Saddle and Work Horses,
Together with the Most Stylish and Best Riding Vehicles of all kinds.
Particular attention paid to boarding horses.
C. W. MURPHY, Manager.

Is prepared to supply Fine
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
Free delivery to any part of the city
J. S. KELLER,
Cor. Stark and First Streets
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Maker of Seals, Stencils
DIES, RUBBER STAMPS,
[illegible]

WOOD FOR SALE.
GOOD DRY FIR WOOD DELIVERED TO ANY part of the city for
THREE DOLLARS PER CORD.
Address P. O. Box 312, Portland, Or. m17d3w

SECRETARY............GEO. W. McCOY
This Company is now offering a limited number of shares of its capital stock for sale. For other information apply at the office of the Company, at 8½ First street, or to either of the Directors. P. O. Box 320. m6dlm

DR. TOY JONG,
Physician and Surgeon.
Cures Diphtheria, Diseases of the Eye, and Diseases of all kinds.
No. 31 Alder St., bet. First and Second, Up stairs.
Office Hours—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

also warrant payable out of [illegible] issue of 1873 numbered 115.
Interest on the above will not be allowed after date of this notice.
[illegible] State Treasurer.
m31d2w

THE
CITY BOOK STORE
No. 171 First St., near Yamhill
OFFERS A COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS
Etc., at LOWEST PRICES.

The Daily O

SATURDAY MORNIN

THE NORTH'

Eastern Wash

The treasurer of Columb
balance of $6990 in the tre

Chinese miners are takir
bullion on the Colville riv

The post office accomm
Walla are it is claimed in

Bennett & Presby s saw
rapidly at the mouth of th

James Woodley of t
shipped 16 500 pounds of w
two weeks

Perrington & Son nea
sheared and shipped 25 0
this spring

The medical association
trict will meet at Colfax on
day in June

Palouse Gazette Gov W
time had expired as reg ste
office for the Whitman lan
the land office to his suc
Armstrong on Tuesday
office the retiring register
throughout the district

Idaho.

The fruit crop of Idaho
entirely out of danger fr
promises to be immense

Charley White and Ad
ing ranches at Canoe enc
river with 800 head of

The Idaho *Statesman* tell
hatched that has three
bills, the lower bill litera
upper ones and the third
ter of the head between th

The Idaho *Democrat* re
Abbott, after a brief existe
contains the announcemen
he will discontinue the pa
so barren a field He ch
eighth failure to establish
in Boise City

Western Or

The pioneer reunion,
promises to be very int
doubtless attract hundreds

Astorian The little ste
rived here yesterday morn
two of Capt. Nelson s barg
000 brick and a large am
used in the construction of
lighthouse. The stones a
bered, each one ready to fi
in the building They
East Portland

Last Friday, says the
two prisoners at the penit
ing a fence each having h
ends and upon throwing
end rebounded, striking o
a young man named Ho
knocking him down H
prison where he lay in an
until the next morning w

THE GREENWOOD

Por

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREG

An intelligent merchant an
judges were discussing my n
wood Will case a day or so ag
sisted that the facts were miss
demurred, but finally said th
of common honesty they wer
there was silence in that con
hour That merchant but
versal sentiment of intelligent
when I was preparing the rev
vital importance to its effect
the facts should be truthfully
could not be successfully de
the greatest care in stating th
their perfect credibility I
judges and to Greenwood's att
paper was published, about
the review I challenged them
cally any omissions or misstat
of the facts stated by me wo
these judges, is it not apparen
person that if I had made an
or misstatements of those fa
been promptly pointed out b
the certificate of the supreme
since sent broadcast over the
newspaper as well as in all th
it is, for that would have d
Nothing of the kind having t
minded person it seems to me
truth of the facts as I have sta
move all possible cavil at m
statement of the facts I have
the affidavit herewith handed

STAT
MULT

I, Sidney Dell do solemnl
carefully read over the testimo
answer—of each witness in
case, that I then carefully
mony, both material and imm
form in separate manuscript
said manuscript every materi
each witness and put it in co
manuscript which is the sa
statement of facts in the
further solemnly swear
of my knowledge and beli
has been omitted or misstated
purpose and intention to stat
fairly, and that I do not kno
misstatement of a material f
that I examined the original
case, and that Dr McCurdy'
ted therefrom, as stated by m
ther swear that I mailed copi
to Judges Kelly and Prim at
torneys.

Sworn and subscribed befor

Notary Publi

FINANCE AND C

Financi

FRID

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4—S
NEW YORK, June 4—Silver
fine ounce 14¼
Sterling exchange, prime
short $4 90, good commerci
documentary 2 to 1½ lower
U S Bonds—5s of 81, 103¼
4s, 109 bid
LONDON June 4—Consols
account
U S Bonds—5s of '81, 104¼

Gold and Stock Comp

SAN

Receipts—2500 qr sks flour
sks potatoes 5500 ctls oats
Charters—ship Hecla whe
Liverpool, 54s.
Butter—Cal choice, market
Eggs—California market is
very little demand. Quoted
ern, 19@20c
Wool—California, dull and
Hams—Eastern, t. S., choic
14c.
Hides—Dry and kip and
favorably affected by good
them to sell above New York
Bags—Machine sewed, 22x3
Oranges—Tahiti choice $3
Lemons—Mexico $10.
Wheat—Dull and weak no

CHICAGO MAR

Wheat—$1 06½@1 08¼ July
Pork—$10 35@10 37½ July

NEW YORK MA

Wheat—Unsettled at $1 22@1
Flour and Wool—Quiet.

Beerbohm

LONDON, June 4—Floatin
steady Cargoes on passag
quiet. Mark Lane wheat qui
winter off coast per 480 lbs le
52s 6d Good cargoes Califo
lbs, 48s 6d London quotatio
California wheat, just shipp
shipped 44s same nearly due
rivals off coast for orders, am
markets steady French co
Liverpool spot wheat rathe
10s 3d white Michigan
spring 8s 8d@8s 1d

Produce Re

Received at Portland for th
noon to-day

2180 sacks wheat 1 roll lea
396 quarter sacks flour 1 gro
4 coops chickens 13 sacks
102 sides bacon 3 boxes and
94 sacks oats 39 boxes eggs
hams 14 cans lard 1 barrel
deer skins 1 barrel oat mea
sacks p ts 25 boxes dried fru

Telegrams fro

Freight per steamer Baker,
To Chas Russell—1 horse
Allen & Lewis—45 sacks wo
J R A—2 sacks wool
J Harrington—79 sacks wo

Exports to Pug

Ste Tacoma—40 sacks flour

Shipping Intel

BY TELEGR

SAN FRANCISCO June 4
Victoria ship A J Burton
Valparaiso bark Free Trade
Meriden w San Diego
Sailed str Newbern Mex
attle bkt Webfoot, Portland
Coos Bay
TACOMA June 4—Arrived—
San Francisco
VICTORIA June 3—Sailed
Valparaiso
PORT BLAKELY June 3—A
Hams San Francisco
NEW YORK June 4—Arrive
well
QUEENSTOWN June 2—Arrived—Br storm King San Francisco Br sh Thurland Castle San Francisco Br bk Lapwing Portland June 3—ship Wanderer [illegible] San Francisco Br ship Ellen S[illegible]art San Francisco lost skylight wheel etc.
SPOKEN May —Lat 47 04 n lon 33 42 w Br sh Eldorado San Francisco to Queenstown
[illegible] also April —In p r —Sh Eva H Fisk for [illegible] and San Francisco bark Calbarien loads at Iquique for San Francisco
Spoken March 11—Lat 9 s lon 31 w sh Carrie Clark Cardiff for San Francisco
Apr —Lat 1 lon 41 w sh Samaria New York to San Francisco
NEW YORK June —Sailed—Sh Enterprise San Francisco

The Daily Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6 1880

WAITING

She watches the sun come up the east,
She watches the sun go down the west,
And all day long with her lips dull with [illegible]
She knoweth no peace she knoweth no rest

The flowers bloom and the flowers die
And the wild birds sing mid the bush and brake
The winds sigh low round the rock below
But she careth for naught with her heart's dull
ache.

Up in her tower she watches to see
Neath the summer's smile and the [illegible]
frown.
And far away on the purple bay
The sun comes up and the sun goes down

The children are playing upon the sand—
They laugh at the waves as they ebb and flow
But the day is old and the night is cold
And she only knoweth her life is [illegible]

The ships come in and the ships go out
And the summer passes swift away
The sea grows white in the winter's [illegible]
But her watch she keepeth day after day.

Her hair is white with the falling years
The children grow old in the [illegible]
And far away in the purple bay
The sun comes up and the sun goes down

TAKING BOARDERS

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boarders, after all she'd been through and heaven knows boarders didn't help a body to help out her salvation And such money in the family too Wasn't her Uncle Eben, over at Dover, well to do and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him It was odd, now, that a man with poor relations should take to a stranger when his own flesh and blood was so needy, but sometimes it did seem as if folks had more feeling for others than for their own kith and kin Then there were cousins in the city forehanded and fashionable who never were worth a row of pins to Delia and there was her great-uncle John's widow a standing on the continent, a gambling at Baden Baden, and trying the waters in every mineral spring in the three kingdoms, for no disease under the sun but old age She'd been known to say that her own folks were too rich already, and probably she would endow some hospital with her property"

Plainly wealthy relatives were of no value to Miss Delia To be sure she had never seen her great aunt since she was a child when her Uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit, with her French maid and dresses, her jewels and fallals, which won the heart of her little namesake Since then, her Uncle John's widow had been a sort of gilded creation, always young and always beautiful, for though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the seas for the last fifteen years, she had neither seen nor heard anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs John Rogerson was in the land of the living Dead or alive, she seemed to have made no material difference in Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long illness, Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poorhouse, unless they should bestir themselves As her mother was already bed-ridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders

"Good board in the country by the river side at $7 a week Large chambers, broad piazzas, fine views berries, and new milk One mile from the station Address Delia Rogerson, Croftsborough, Me"

"Cheap enough!" commented an elderly lady who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson An old maid, I suppose, obliged to look for herself I have a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk If I don't like it, there'll be no harm done"

And so Delia's first boarder arrived—an old lady, with a false point of hair, brown, wrinkled skin, faded eyes, a black alpaca gown and a hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess, lighted a wood fire in Mrs Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the fadeless old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderfully kind," reflected Mrs Clement as she combed out her wisp of gray hair and confined the false front to a box "Wonderful kindness for $7 a week! She's new to the trade She'll learn better Human nature doesn't change with latitudes She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty stricken old creature"

But, in spite of her worldly wisdom, Mrs Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other boarders came to demand her attention, to multiply her cares The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia When Miss Gresome complained of the mosquitoes, with an air as if Miss Rogerson were responsible for their creation, of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to supply it along with berries, and new milk, of the weather, as if she had pledged herself there should be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders, of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, "too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion"—then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission

"What makes you keep us, my dear?" asked Mrs Clement, after a day when everything and everybody had seemed to go wrong "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say?"

"Yes, a long, long time ago"

"Tell me about him—it."

"There isn't much to tell He asked me to marry him He was going to Australia I couldn't leave mother and father, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here That was all"

"And you—you—"

"Now all men besides are to me like shadows"

"And have you never heard of him since?"

"Yes He wrote, but where was the use? It could never come to anything It was better for him to forget me and marry I was a mill-stone about his neck I didn't answer his last letter"

"But, supposing he should return some day would you marry him?"

"I dare say," laughed Delia gently, as if the idea was familiar, "let the neighbors laugh ever so wisely I've thought of it sometimes, when sitting alone, when the world was barren and common place One must have recreation of some kind, you know Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry, to flavor every day thinking and doing I'm afraid you'll think me a silly old maid, Mrs Clement"

"No. The heart never grows old The skin shrivels, the color departs the eyes fade the features grow pinched but the soul is heir of eternal youth—as beautiful at four score as at sweet 16 and 20 Time makes amends for the ravages of the body by developing the spirit You didn't tell me your lover's name Perhaps you'd rather not

His name was Stephen Langdon Sometimes Captain Seymour runs against him in Melbourne and brings me word how he looks and what he is doing though I never, never ask and Stephen never asks for me that I can hear

Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure If they took no money out of her pocket they put none in She was obliged to eke out her support with copying for Lawyer Dunmore and embroidering for Mrs Judge Door One by one the boarders dropped away, like the autumn leaves all but old Mrs. Clement.

"I believe I'll stay on," she said "I'm getting too old to move often Perhaps you'd take winter boarders at reduced rates [illegible]

Do you think my terms high

By no means But when one's purse is low—

Yes I know Do stay at your own price I can't spare you"

She had grown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her own mother out of doors besides one month more would not signify But she found it hard to make both ends meet and often went hungry to bed, that her mother and Mrs Clement might enjoy enough, without their appearing to be just a pattern" At Christmas however, came a ray of sunshine for Delia, in the shape of a hundred-dollar bill from an unknown friend

"It can't be meant for me," she cried

"It's directed to Delia Rogerson," said her mother "and there's nobody else of that name, now your Aunt Delia is dead"

"We are not sure she's dead," objected Delia.

"Horrors! Don't say it. [illegible] your own aunt is dead [illegible] alive [illegible] Mrs Clement in a sh[illegible]

"It isn't [illegible] She's rich and lives abroad I was named for her I used to look in the glass and try to believe I'd inherit her beauty with her name [illegible] she was only our great uncle's wife"

She ought to be doing something for you"

"How can she if she's dead I don't [illegible] anyway [illegible] Her money is her own to use as she [illegible] her pleasure Uncle John made it himself and gave it to [illegible]

But I should [illegible] having [illegible] through with it [illegible] last crust with her I'll be bound

The winter wore away as winter will and the numbness of spring began in field and [illegible] and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses and dropped away again with the falling leaves and still Mrs Clement staid on and on Just how she had been no one knew in arrears with her reduced board No money had been forthcoming for some time and she was growing more feeble daily, needing the luxuries of an invalid and the attention of a nurse both of which Delia bestowed upon her without taking heed for the morrow

"I must hear from my man of business to morrow Delia I'm knee-deep in debt to you" she began one night

"Don't mention it," cried Delia "I'd rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart You're welcome to stay and share pot luck with us You're such company for mother and me"

"Thank you, my dear I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood There turn down the light, please Draw the curtain, dear, and put another stick on the fire please I grow chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind It's a hundred years or so since any one kissed me."

And the next morning when Delia carried up Mrs Clement's breakfast, her boarder lay cold and stiff upon the pillows.

The first shock over Delia wrote directly to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives, if she had any In reply Mr Willis wrote

"The late Mrs Clement appears to have no near relatives Some distant cousins, who having an abundance of this world's goods yet served her shabbily when she tested their generosity as she has tried yours are all that remain of her family In the meantime I inclose you a copy of her last will and testament to peruse at your leisure"

What interest does he think I take in Mrs Clement's will? thought Delia, but read nevertheless

"Being of sound mind this 16th day of June 18—, I Delia Rogerson Clement do hereby leave $10 to each of my cousins, and I bequeath the residue of my property $30 000 invested in the Ingot Mining Company $50 000 in United States bonds $20 000 in the Fortune Flannel Mills, and my jewels to the beloved niece of my first husband John Rogerson, Delia Rogerson, of Croftsborough Maine 'For I was a stranger, and ye took me in hungry, and ye fed me, sick, and ye ministered unto me'"

"Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors when the facts reached their ears, "what a profitable thing it is to keep boarders Everybody in town will be trying it Of course Steve Langdon will come home and marry her, if she were forty old maids, You may stick a pin in there"

Delia did not open her house to boarders next season She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it in replying to letters from indigent people who seemed to increase alarmingly, in receiving old friends who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And, sure enough among the rest appeared Steve Landon, and all the village said

"I told you so!"

"It's not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia" he said

"And we are too old to think of a change now, Steve"

"Nonsense! It's never too late to mend I'm not rich, Delia but I've enough for two and to spare."

"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia

"Indeed! Then perhaps you have a better match in view? Capt Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest?"

"Yes 'Squire Jones proposed to me last week"

"Now, see here, Delia Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a fool's errand There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings me a letter in a strange hand which tells me that my dear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreams of me still is poor and alone and needs me—me And the letter is signed by her aunt, Mrs. Clement who ought to know I packed my household goods and came——"

"I am glad you did"

"In order that I may congratulate Squire Jones?"

"But I haven't accepted him In fact—I've refused him—because——"

"Because you will marry your old love like the ass in the song Delia?"

In Croftsborough, people are not yet tired of telling how a woman made money by taking boarders

THE POOR INDIAN

Lo's Peculiarities, as Viewed from a Colorado Standpoint.

[Bill Nye's Laramie Correspondence of Denver Tribune]

Early in the week five Crow chiefs passed through here on their way to Washington I went down to see them They were as fine looking children of the forest as I ever saw They wore buckskin pants with overskirt of same The hair was worn princess held in place with Frazer's axle grease and large mother of clamshell brooch Down the back it was painted like a horse's tail on a muddy day, only the hair was coarser

When an Indian wants to crimp his hair he has to run it through a rolling mill first to make it malleable Then the blacksmith of the tribe rolls it up over the ordinary freight car coupling pin and on the following morning it hangs in graceful Saratoga waves down the back of the untutored savage

I said to the interpreter, who seemed to act as their trainer "No doubt these Crows are going to Washington to try and interest Hayes in their caws"

He gave a low gurgling laugh

"No" said he, with a merry twinkle of the eye as he laid his lip half way across a plug of government tobacco, "as spring approaches they have decided to go to Washington and ransack the Indian Bureau for their gauze Schurz"

I caught hold of a car seat and rippled till the coach rang with my mirthful silvery laughter

These Indians wear high expressive cheek bones and most of them have strabismus in their feet They had their paint on It makes them look like a chromo of Powhatan mashing the eternal soul out of John Smith with a Bologna sausage

One of these chiefs himself Raw [illegible] with-a Bun on-the-Heel I think chief of the Wall Eyed Skunk Eaters looked [illegible] and kind that I approached him and said that no doubt the warpath in the land of the setting sun was overgrown with grass and in his mountain home very likely the [illegible] of peace lit up the faces of his tribe

He did not seem to catch my meaning

I asked him if his delegation was going to Washington uninstructed

In reply he made a short remark, something like that which the shortstop of a match game makes when a ball takes him unexpectedly between the gastric and the liver pad

Somehow, live Indians do not look so picturesque as the steel engravings do The smell is not the same either Steel engravings of Indians do not show the delicious outline of a frying pan on the buckskin pants where the noble red man made a misstep one morning and sat down on his breakfast

A dead Indian is a pleasing picture The look of pain and anxiety is gone and rest, sweet rest—more than he really needs—has come at last. His hands are folded peacefully and his mouth is open like the end of a sawmill His trials are o'er His swift foot is making pigeon toed tracks in the sands of eternity

The picture of a wild free Indian chasing the buffalo may suit some but I like still life in art I like the picture of a broad shouldered well formed brave as he lies with his nerveless hand across a large hole in the pit of his stomach

There is something so sweetly sad about it There is such a nameless feeling of repose and security on the part of the spectator

Some have such sensitive natures that they cannot look at the remains of an Indian who has been run over by two sections of a freight train but I can I do not feel that nervous distrust when I look at the red man with his œsophagus wrapped around his head and tied in a double bow knot that I do when he is full of vigor and health When a train of cars has jammed his thigh bone through his diaphragm and flattened his head out like a soup plate I feel then that I can trust him I feel that he may be relied upon I consider him in the character of ghastly remains as a success He seems at last so in earnest and as though he could be trusted with large sums of money

When the Indian has been mixed up so that the closest scrutiny cannot determine where the head adjourns and the thorax begins the scene is so suggestive of unruffled quiet and calm and gentle childlike faith that doubt and distrust and timidity and apprehension flee away

PHONETICAL

The solitary representative to whom Rhode Island is entitled in the house of representatives is laboring hard to introduce phonetic spelling into the public documents of the United States and into such schools as congress can control. The gentleman puts his case on the ground of the expense now incurred in printing superfluous vowels and consonants But as he has compelled every newspaper in the United States which mentioned his bill to spell his name Ballou thus requiring the printing of about a hundred thousand superfluous letters we can hardly bring ourselves to regard him as quite serious in giving this reason

We hope that congress will show better sense than to pass such a measure We do not wish to deny ourselves entirely the rapturous pleasure of reading government documents and we presume that few of our readers would care to forego that pleasure But if we can enjoy it only at the expense of having our eye for correct spelling pained—if every page of the report of the commissioner of education is to remind us of Josh Billings Almanax—then we must sadly renounce that class of literature for the future And as our prejudice is shared by the great majority of those who have worked their way through the spelling book and who do not want to have the labor in mastering it go for nothing, congress should pause before practically depriving the country of the manifold illumination it now derives from the government departments

It is difficult to get our spelling reformers to understand that the question is not one between the comparative merits of two systems of spelling but between the merits of a tolerable system actually in existence and capable of a slow, mild reform and those of a more tolerable system only to be reached by a revolution The literature of the English language already in print must not be made archaic to our children We cannot turn our backs upon a tradition that is written on every printed page from Caxton's time till our own We do not insist on a rigid and perpetual uniformity We should prefer to see good writers using the same freedom as John Milton or Charles Julius Hare did And if these should popularize changes and these changes should be in the direction of a removal of the worst anomalies of our spelling, no one could fairly complain Milton's *sovran* and Hare's *accomplisht* represent such attempts The spelling book has been too hard a master, and our new extremists are such by reaction against its tyranny But in breaking away from that tyranny, let us not rush to revolutionary extremes In this sphere, as in the state there should be the combination of the two elements which Coleridge finds in every well balanced state—the element of permanence and that of change

We may further insist on the palpable fact that we have no common system of pronunciation to which to accommodate our spelling Take two educated persons one from Boston and the other from our own city, and watch their comparative pronunciation, as regards not only the degree and distribution of accent but even the breadth and the sound of vowels, and the distinctness or slurring of consonants You will find such a difference as no phonetic speller will ever overcome and reconcile How many people of New England stock will pronounce *dew dew culture*, with perfect propriety? And how many Philadelphians can pronounce *man* and *men* so that others will recognize each word and the difference between them? Every attempt at phonetic spelling represents a local pronunciation, and when the newspaper reporters begin to spell phonetically according to their ear, the confusion will be so great that our souls will yearn for the days of unreformed spelling —*Penn Monthly*

ALLEGED JOKES.

The butcher who trusts loses flesh

A mere matter of form—cutting a dress

In some respects the gentler sex far surpass us No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend on a servant girl

A person being asked why he had given his daughter in marriage to a man with whom he was in enmity, answered "I did it out of pure revenge"

"Do you sing tenor?" asked a lady of her musical friend "Well," replied the facetious man "I've been known to sing ten or eleven times altogether"

"I didn't know," said an old lady as she laid down her newspaper, "that thieves were so scarce they had to advertise for 'em, and offer a reward for their discovery"

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage "Wal yes, said John "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"

A young gentleman of Terre Haute remarked to his female companion the other evening "Ah! the most beautiful evening in my recollection Luna looks peculiarly beautiful" "Was that her just went by?" quickly asked the young lady

A professor said to an acquaintance "He is writing a book on metaphysics and is really cut out for it. The clearness with which he thinks he understands things and his total inability to express what little he knows will make his fortune as a philosopher!"

Grown up sister "Oh Charley, why don't you introduce me to one of your school fellows to look after me till you come back" Charley "Oh no! I wouldn't do it would be so rough on a fellow to fag him out like that"

The other day a lady presented herself to M De Lesseps and said "I have awaited your return with a great deal of anxiety I wish to solicit your assistance" "What for madam?" "For my little boy He can cut his teeth,"

Never deceive a lawyer by lying to him about your case when he takes it in hand He can attend to that branch of the business himself a great deal more efficiently than you can

A story is told of a colored preacher in the south who preached from Psalm lvii, 8—'Awake psaltery and harp He read it peasaltree and harp and expended his time and energy on the peasaltree describing its size and flowers and fruit, and how it was cultivated and then declared that it was used solely to hang harps on Unfortunately he said it could not be raised in this country But he was not much worse than men in this town who preach about great toes and thumbs, and expend their energies in descriptions of their uses

The barbarous habit of throwing orange and banana peels upon the sidewalk has been condemned over and over again But it has its comical as well as its serious aspects as witness the following incident

A certain young woman named Hannah
Slipped down on a piece of banana
She shrieked and oh my d
And more stars she espied
Than belong to the Star Spangled Banner

A gentleman sprang to assist her
And picked up her muff and her wr[illegible]
Did you fall ma am?" he cried
Do you think," she replied,
I sat down for the fun of it, Mister

MODERNIZED VERSION OF THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained
The malarious farm the wet fungus-grown wildwood
The chills then contracted that since have remained
The scum covered duck pond the pig sty close by it
The ditch where the sour smelling house-drainage fell
The damp shaded dwelling, the foul barn yard by it
But worse than all else was that terrible well
And the old oaken bucket—the mould crusted bucket—
The moss covered bucket—that hung in the well

Just think of it Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
In the water of wells by analysis find
The rotting wood fibre the oxide of iron
The algæ the frog of unusual size
The water impure as the verses of Byron—
Are things I remember with tears in my eyes

And to tell the sad truth—though I shudder to think it
I considered the water uncommonly clear
And often at noon when I went there to drink it
[illegible]
How [illegible] I seized it with hands that were [illegible]
And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell
Then soon with its nitrates and its toads and slimy
With matter organic it rose from the well

Oh had I but realized in time to avoid them
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed
Or perchance I'd have boiled it and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined
Or after distilling condensed and [illegible] it
In potable form with its dirt left behind

How little I knew of the dread typhoid fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink
But since I've become a devoted believer
In the teachings of science I shudder to think
And now far removed from the scenes I'm describing
The story of warning to others to tell
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well
And the old oaken bucket the fungus grown bucket—
In fact the slop bucket—that hung in the well

What's the difference 'twixt me Mary [illegible]
Twixt a cyclone and a mule?
And the maiden moaned, and murmured
Such conundrums are so cruel.
This said he is the solution—
Quite correct, dear, you will find it—
One drives everything before it
One [illegible] drives at all behind it

One hirer of a lodging said to the landlady "I assure you, madam I am as much liked that I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears" "Perhaps," said she, "you always went away without paying"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING June 5

SAN FRANCISCO June 5—Silver 9¾, buying

NEW YORK June 5—Silver bullion 1000 fine, per fine ounce 14¼

Sterling exchange, prime bankers long $4 87 short $4 90 good commercial from 1 to ½c lower documentary 2 to 1½ lower

U S Bonds—5s of 81, 103¼ bid, 4½s 109¾ bid 4s 10[illegible] bid. Closed—5s of 81 103¾ bid 4½s 109¾ bid 4s 109¾ bid

LONDON June 5—Consols 98 1 16 money 98¾ account

LONDON June 5—Consols 98 1 16 (98[illegible]) fours 111¼ 4½s 111¾ this 33½

NEW YORK June 5—Money 3@4 govts steady W U 90¼

Beerbohm.

LONDON June —Floating cargoes of wheat steady Cargoes on passage and Liverpool spot wheat quiet but steady

Philadelphia Wool Market.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

PHILADELPHIA June 5—Wool dull and lower Oregon fine 30@33 medium, 34@— coarse 28@31c Cal fine 25@28, medium, 26@28c coarse 25 @25 New Mexico and Colorado fine 20@30c medium, 32c coarse 30@35, 35@25 pulled extra Merino super and [illegible] 40@45c

Liverpool Grain Market.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LIVERPOOL June 5—Breadstuffs—Small business at lower prices. Wheat 9s 3d@10s per ctl average Cal white 9s 6d@9s, red western spring 10s 3d Receipts of wheat the past three days, 50 000 ctls including 4,000 American

Gold and Stock Company's Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5

Receipts—13,000 qr sks flour 8500 ctls wheat 1600 ctls oats 700 sks potatoes 5000 doz eggs

Weather lovely wind light northwesterly steamer State of California sails on time

Butter—Choice California, market is active but with a weak undertone

Eggs—The market is very weak, quotations unchanged

Wool—For California the market is weak and sellers are anxious quotations entirely nominal

Hides—Dry and kip and calf the market is very strong at 19c very good lots 20c

Wheat—The market is very dead and nominal at annexed quotations, $1 40@1 60 for fair to strictly fancy lots

Charters are firm

Oats—Feed the market is well supplied and works easily excepting for the very best grades

Onions and potatoes decline steadily

Weather—2 P M—Very warm again with wind hauled around north.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO June 5

Wheat—$1 05½@1 08½ July
Pork—$10 30 July [illegible] $6 45

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK June 5

Wheat—Unsettled
Flour—Quiet.
Wool—Dull.

Produce Receipts

Received at Portland for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day

65 sks and 8 hf sks wool 504 sks wheat, 30 dry and 9 green hides, 11 pelts 1 bale furs, 35 bxs and 2 cs eggs 4 tins tallow 222 sks oats, 3 cans coal oil, 5 bxs and 9 coops chickens, 1 bx turkeys 400 qr sks flour, 14 bxs butter 1 bale deer skins 2 calf skins 11 bbls oil 1 sk oysters 4 sks clams.

Exports to Puget Sound

Per steamer Bonita,

Tenino—6 bxs crackers, 1 keg sugar, 1 bx sugar, 1 bx apples
Winlock—4 bxs crackers
New Tacoma—300 sks flour,
Kalama—40 sks flour, 1 bx cheese 1 bx tobacco.
Newaukum—1 can lard oil
Puyallup—4 bxs tobacco 8 bbls sugar 1 sk coffee, 1 sk peaches 1 sk apples 1 bx bacon 10 sks beans 40 mats rice 80 sks flour 20 sks barley, 1 cs cheese
Port Townsend—200 sks flour
Seattle—460 sks flour
Centreville—1 sk rice 1 sk beans 1 sk sugar 1 bx saleratus.
Little Falls—1 sk bacon, 1 bx soap 1 kg syrup

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SEATTLE June 5.—Sailed—Ship Majestic San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO June 4—Arrived Str Geo W Elder Portland, bk Frank Marion Valparaiso schr Rebecca Shoalwater Bay scow Truckee Coos Bay

Sailed—Bk Dublin [illegible] schr Compeer, Tacoma schr Aurora Coos Bay

GLASGOW June 3—Sailed—Br ship City of Cashmere San Francisco

QUEENSTOWN May 28—Sailed—Br ship Forfarshire Havre.

FALMOUTH, May 2—Arrived—Br bk Electra Portland

QUEENSTOWN June 3—Arrived—Br bk Cordelia Portland June 4—Ship Tecumseh Portland

PENARTH May 3—Sailed—Ship J B Lincoln

ASTORIA June 5—Arrived Yesterday—Alden Besse Hongkong, J W Seaver San Francisco

NEW YORK June 5—Cleared—Ship Shooting Star New Orleans

PORT BLAKELY June 5—Arrived—Ship Otago, San Francisco

Sailed—Jenny Wales, Honolulu

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO June 5

MORNING BOARD

[illegible]	Mexican	9 [illegible]@9 [illegible]	550	Dais	60@65
25	G & C	[illegible]	400	Hillside	—
[illegible]	B & B	[illegible]	250	Alta on	50@55
150	Cala	1 8[illegible] 10	35	Wal[illegible]	3 10¼@3 30
350	Savage	3 00@3 30	500	R Delmonte	½
20	Ophir	8¾	100	Pr[illegible]	80@75c
30	Con Va	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	Mt Diablo	1 60
100	Chollar	[illegible]	300	Bodie	8[illegible]
12	Potosi	[illegible]	100	Bechtel	½
60	Jacket	[illegible]	500	Dardanelles	91 [illegible]
75	H & N	[illegible]	100	W Fargo	⅛
325	Belcher	[illegible]	40	Ward	1 60
10	S Nev	14 [illegible]	20	Bulwer	[illegible]
100	Confidence	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	9
30	Utah	[illegible]	35	Goodshaw	[illegible]
300	Bullion	2 4[illegible]	160	Belvidere	3 4
300	Overman	1 4@1 50	150	Champion	[illegible]
300	Justice	[illegible]	700	Aurora	½
10	Union	[illegible]	50	B Hawk	½
70	Alpine	[illegible]	400	Booker	30
50	Julia	[illegible]	450	Queen Bee	[illegible]
200	Caledonia	[illegible]	100	Mono	4½@4 30
50	S Hill	[illegible]	50	Con Pac	—
450	New York	[illegible]	650	University	40
15	Andes	[illegible]	870	Jupiter	[illegible]
30	Fenton	[illegible]	100	N B[illegible]wer	[illegible]
500	Scorpion	[illegible]	[illegible]	Addenda	6
3	Cond[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Bon	[illegible]	[illegible]	N Noonday	6
100	Mackey	[illegible]	1500	Standard	45
200	Mt View	[illegible] 40	600	Orient	0
100	Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mammoth	3
460	Quinn	[illegible]	200	Boston	1 [illegible]
20	Exchequer	1¾	100	Oro	2 10
[illegible]	[illegible]	15@15½	[illegible]	Tip Top	6½ bid
200	Belmont	1 [illegible]	10	B[illegible]le	1½
50	N Belle	[illegible]	[illegible]	S F Gas	[illegible]5 bid
165	Prize	[illegible]	10	B & R	25

Telegrams from Celilo.

Per Mountain Queen, for Portland

To Allen & Lewis—272 beef hides
J R Foster—9 sks wool
Christy & Wise—71 sks wool.
A A Coan—18 sks wool
Corbitt & Macleay—3 sks wool.
Sibson & Church—56 sks wool
Allen & Lewis—109 sks wool 140 hf sks flour, 28 bales wool
Wadhams & Elliott—250 qr and 14 hf sks flour

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A Sutton	Bridge Creek
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A Marquam	Butte Creek
J R Caldwell	Canton
J Q A Young	Cedar Mill
Cook & Irvine	Centreville
R McNutt	Cornelius
J E Clark	Coval
J W & V Cook	Clifton
J T Gilfry	F M Cresswell
G W Riddle	Canyonville
Knight Bros	Canby
E W Conyers	Clatskanie
F A Chenoweth	Corvallis
Thos Graham	Corvallis
D G Overholt	Canyon City
Glass & Bishop	Crawfordsville
F M Good	Cleveland
W A Cummings	Cars[illegible]
Whipple & Co	Cottage Grove
S Handsaker	Dexter
A L Saylor	Dayton
Cris Taylor	Dayton
J D Lee	Dallas
Snipes & Kennedy	Dalles City
C A Williams	Dufur
J C Drain	Drain
A G Hovey	Eugene
F B Haines	Elkton
D Morse Jr	Empire City
E A Brayman	Fairfield
Dr W Bowlby	Forest Grove
J T Scott	Forest Grove
J H Butler	Gardner
E O Bultor	Gervais
J J Fowler	Glencoe
J W Graham	Graham's Fer
G C Litchfield	Grand Ronde
S & J Headsaker	Goshen
J F Pierce	Greenville
W P Smith	Halsey
Riley Cave	Hillsboro
Smith & Brasfield	Harrisburg
C M Mallory	Heppner
A B Gleason	Hubbard
W L H[illegible]	Independence
J M Kitchen	Irving
N Langell	Jacksonville
J W Roland	Jefferson
W H Baber	Junction City
N Delemater	Kerbyville
Conner & Friend	Kings Val
J M Keady	Lafayette
S H Claughton	Lebanon
N Merwin	Lewisville
L Abram	Lincoln
F C Robbins	Lone Rock
H Kennedy	Looking Glass
Nasburg & Hirst	Marshfield
W F Crow	Milton
E H Todd	McMinnville
John Spencer	Molalla
A T Crooks	Miller
J L Atkin	Monroe
Wm Lawson	Monmouth
F M Gabbert	Myrtle Creek
R A Bensell	Newport
R Sconce	Needy
Carr & Clark	Newellsville
J McConnell	N Yamhill
Wheeler Bros	Oakland
C W Prosser	Oswego
M Bacon	Oregon City
Lot Livermore	Pendleton
L Gilbert	Peoria
Mc[illegible] & Johnson	Perrydale
Dan I Lavenburg	Phoenix
J E Henkle	Philomath
J LeBret	Prairie City
D Wolcott	Port Orford
J F Thomas	Prineville
J C Stanton	Roseburg
Jesse Blanchard	Rainier
[illegible] Colvig	Grants Pass
J Tatom	Rickreall
J W Crawford	Salem
F A Kennedy	Springfield
J E Morris	Scio
W E Palmer	Scottsburg
A Wheeler	Shedds
H P Quivey	Sheridan
T R Hibbard	Silverton
W W Ross	Sparta
A D Gardner	Stayton
Geo McBride	St Helens
J Brentano	St Paul
J J Beard P M	Tangent
L Cohn	Tillamook
E E McKinney	Turners
Jas H Koontz	Umatilla
G Wright & Son	Union
B C Lewis	Viola
J L Davis	W Chehalem
John West	Westport
C McMorris	Weston
C S Williamson	Wheatland
J A Loughmiller	Woodburn
A C Pettys	Willow Forks
C E Tracy	Yoncalla
S S Grimble	Zena

Washington Territory.

J Stillman	Beisfort
Chas Brady	Bruceport
H Howe	Cowlitz
L L Dubeau	Cowlitz
J Miles	Claquato
J C Davenport	Colfax
H H Tullis	Chehalis
G Meisner	Dayton
Shoudy & Stewart	Ellensburg
S B Bost	Fidalgo
O Olson	Freeport
T Johnson	Goldendale
Justin Seamon	Goldendale
Comegys & Vestal	Kalama
J D Olmstead	[illegible]
M J P Callender	Knappton
I A Gilliland	La Conner
W Morelan	Leitchville
Miles & Co	LaCenter
C N Byles	Montesano
J & J Urquhart	[illegible]
D D McFall	New Lebanon
J H Munson	Olympia
G Abernethy	Oak Point
P C Davis	Oysterville
Groow & Davis	Olympia
W B Ragsdale	Palouse City
E Meeker	Puyallup
Fitus & Caples	Pataha City
E T Wilson	Pomeroy
W H H Learned	Port Townsend
J M Whitman	Rosalia
J C Proebstel	Stoughton
B A Turner	Seattle
W H Pumphrey	Seattle
G F Raymond	Seabeck
G W Bugney	Steilacoom
A Walters	Tacoma
G F Orchard	New Tacoma
S Shobert	Union Ridge
E F Edings	Vancouver
J B Lewis	Walla Walla
W N Smith	Waitsburg
Jos Schanno	Yakima
M Metcalf	Yelm
Jos Fauerbach	Yakima

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary & Financial Agent United States.

President HENRY FAILING
Vice President HENRY W CORBETT
Cashier JAMES STEEL

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS or on current account subject to check.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Atlantic cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS for sale on—
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST LOUIS

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, on
LONDON PARIS
BERLIN FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN
HONGKONG

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all Points.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON
SAN FRANCISCO LONDON
NEW YORK, PARIS,
CHICAGO BERLIN,
ST LOUIS FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN
WASHINGTON D C AND HONG KONG.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.
(LIMITED)
President of Oregon Board of Directors
DONALD MACLEAY (of Corbitt & Macleay
LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE
Payable Within this State.
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
4½ and 5 per cent.
WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director

Bank of British North America
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... $5,000,000
Head Office, London, England.
Branches in the Dominion of Canada
Montreal, Kingston, Fredericton N B
Quebec Brantford, St John N. B
Toronto London, Halifax,
Hamilton Ottawa Victoria, B. C.
In the United States
New York San Francisco, Portland, Or
Agents:
SCOTLAND—National Bank of Scotland
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND—Provincial Bank Ireland
National Bank of Ireland
ENGLAND—National Provincial Bank of England
LIVERPOOL—Bank of Liverpool
PARIS FRANCE—Marcuard Andre & Cie
Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold Bills discounted and collected Loans made Moneys received on special deposit or on current account, subject to check Commercial Credits granted and a general Banking Business transacted
J GOODFELLOW, Agent

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Paid up Capital........$2,000,000
With power to increase to $10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE 28 Cornhill, London.
BRANCHES Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland
AGENTS.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CANADA — Bank of Montreal
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA — London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND — Bank of Ireland. British Linen Company National Provincial Bank of England
LIVERPOOL — Bank of Liverpool, North & South Wales Bank
This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check
Approved Bills discounted Loans made on available security Collections made promptly
Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.
Commercial Credits granted available in Europe New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.
W. W. FRANCIS, Manager

INSURANCE

GERMAN-AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
$2,500,000.
Firstclass Security. Over $1,790,000 United States Bonds
J. BACHMAN & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR OREGON
Will issue Policies at their
OFFICE No 122 FIRST ST

Fire Insurance Agency
Imperial,
London,
Northern, and
Queen
Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Eight Million Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars ... $38,789,000 00
JOINT POLICY issued by the four companies.
Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, O
CORBITT & MACLEAY, General Agents
EDWARD HALL, Manager

UNION
Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE
The Office of the Oregon Branch of this Company has been Removed to No. 1[illegible] First Street, near Stark.
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent
June 6, 1879.

OREGON BRANCH
(ALSO WASHINGTON TERRITORY.)
NEW ZEALAND
Insurance Co
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital ... $5,000,000 WITH Unlimited Liability of Stockholders.
W P BROWN Manager

INCORPORATED 1864.
Home Mutual Insurance Co
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organization $1,334,633
Losses Paid in Oregon in Six Years, - $162,363
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE.
GEO. L. STORY, Manager
Southeast corner First and Stark Sts
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank
PORTLAND OREGON.

Commercial Ins. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE AND MARINE
PORTLAND AGENCY—102 FIRST ST
J. W. G. COFFRAN, Agent

THE STATE
Investment & Insurance
COMPANY, and
Western Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA
Deposit in Oregon ... $100,000
A. P. HOTALING & CO
GENERAL AGENTS
Office Removed to 3 and 5 North First
PORTLAND
HENRY DOBINSON, Manager

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER
CITY OF QUINCY
W.S. BUCHANAN, Capt. R.S. OAKLEY Purser
Is receiving Freight and Passengers especially for Oregon City Butteville Champoeg Dayton, Lafayette Amity, McMinnville and all points on the Railroad
Leaves foot of Morrison St. at 7 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Returning, Leaves Dayton at 8 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
No detention at the flouring mills at Oregon City Arriving at Portland at 2 P M
BUCHANAN BROS Agents.

The Willamette Steamer
A. A. McCULLY.
E B SANBORN, Capt G A MOODY, Clerk.
Leaves Pacific Dock Every
Wednesday and Sunday at 6 A. M.,
Returning Friday and Tuesday
For Salem Albany Corvallis and all points on the Willamette river
Z J HATCH.

Vancouver Transportation Co.
The New and Elegant Steamer
LURLINE JAS. T GRAY Master
WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily Sunday excepted, at 3 P M
Returning leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board.
Towing done between 10:30 A M and 2 P M.

FOR SALE.
6000 ACRES OF FARM LANDS.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES IN A BODY ON the Willamette river and Westside Railroad in Polk County Oregon 7½ miles south of Portland—of as fine grain land as can be found in the Willamette valley—two-thirds of which is in cultivation the remainder timbered and pasture land (the timber being of a good quality of fir ash, oak and maple), of which can be easily and cheaply put in cultivation if desired All well watered. Located on different parts of said land are some 10 sets of farm houses barns and a number of fruit orchards with a fine large granary on one parcel The facilities for shipping are certainly ample having both the river and the railroad by which to transport to Portland

Also 36 ACRES on said river in said county [illegible] with house barn and a good orchard [illegible]

All of the above is susceptible of being divided advantageously into a large number of good sized farms if desired

The whole will be sold in a body in one transaction or in separate parcels and at prices which must unquestionably meet the views of those seeking remunerative investments in this class of property

Terms One half cash the remainder on one to five years time with interest at 10 per cent per annum payable annually

Also 2000 ACRES of land at GRAY'S HARBOR W T 1248 ACRES of a body of which is on the Humptulups river, about 3 miles above its junction with the bay The other parcel of 800 is located about half a mile from said river and 1½ mile from the bay The soil is of excellent quality with very fine cedar fir hemlock and spruce timber—a large part being cedar Title perfect. The PATENT has been obtained from government. Can be bought at $2 per acre J P O LOWNSDALE

Real Estate agent No 8 Morrison street Portland Oregon (in St Charles Hotel building) j2d6

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R.

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. [illegible], 1879, 12 o'clock Noon.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).
As follows
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ... 7.30 A. M. | Roseburg ...
Roseburg ... 5:00 A. M. | Portland ...
ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland ... 4:00 P. M. | Albany ...
Albany ... 4:50 A. M. | Portland ...
FREIGHT TRAINS
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland ... 6 15 A. M. | Junction ...
Junction ... 5.30 A. M. | Portland ...

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains

Close connections are made at Roseburg with the Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P M.
J BRANDT Gen'l Sup't
E P ROGERS Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Oregon and California and Western Oregon Railroad Companies.
FROM AND AFTER DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice the rates to and from Portland will be as follows from the below given Points

	1st Class, per ton	2d Class per ton	3d Class per ton
Albany	$3 00	$2 [illegible]	$2 00
Salem	3 00	2 [illegible]	[illegible]00
Corvallis	3 00	2 50	2 00
Independence	3 00	2 50	[illegible]
McMinnville	3 00	2 50	[illegible]

No charge for dravage F P ROGERS
m13d1ft Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

Orgn. Ry. Co., Limited.
Notice to Dallas Ship
THE COMPANY'S EXTENSION TO [illegible] having this day been completed, [illegible] Passenger trains will be run daily between [illegible] and Dallas from and after to-morrow [illegible] Freight received by the Company's [illegible] Morrison street wharf for D[illegible] via [illegible]
31 May 1880 [illegible] General

Northern Pacific Railr
PACIFIC DIVISION
KALAMA TO [illegible]
TACOMA TO [illegible]
MAIN LINE TRAINS
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
LEAVE ARRIVE
Kalama ... 11:20 A. M.
Tacoma ... 7:00 A. M.
Puyallup [illegible] Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
Tacoma ... 6 45 A. M.
Wilkeson ...
At Tacoma [illegible] Victoria and San [illegible] Steamers [illegible] points on Puget Sound,
At Lake View with [illegible]
At Tenino with [illegible]
At Kalama with [illegible] land and all points [illegible]
At Portland [illegible] with steamers [illegible]
Nanaimo [illegible]
Through Tickets [illegible] the Company and [illegible] in Portland, Oregon via P M S S Co [illegible] O S S Co and P C [illegible] Portland to San Fran[illegible]
Through Tickets [illegible] Victoria, Seattle, T[illegible]
OTIS SPRAGUE Gen

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
Columbia and Willamette
PASSENGER SCHEDULE 1880.
COLUMBIA RIVER
FOR DALLES AND WALLA [illegible] (except Sunday) [illegible] urday lay over [illegible]
FOR LEWISTON [illegible] RIVER—Monday [illegible] Friday 4th [illegible] day, 9th [illegible] Friday [illegible] 14th Wednesday [illegible] land on Saturday [illegible]
FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND [illegible] —Daily (except Sunday) [illegible] A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—W[illegible]
FOR ASTORIA—Daily [illegible] A.M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View [illegible] and Brookfield—[illegible] Friday at 6 A.M.
For Westport, Clifton and [illegible] day Thursday and Sa[illegible] at 6 A.M.
WILLAMETTE AND [illegible] STEAMERS leave [illegible] tral Wharf between [illegible] streets as follows
FOR DAYTON—Tues[illegible] day at 7 A. M
FOR SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS [illegible] intermediate [illegible] Thursday at 6 A. M
For Lightering and Towing apply [illegible] Between Portland and Astoria apply at [illegible] of the Company, near corner of Front [illegible] GEO J AINSWORTH

SPECIAL NOTICE
The Oregon Railway and Navigation
Will, on May 1st, and until further [illegible] the following rates of freight [illegible]
Portland and all Points above [illegible] City, either up or down [illegible]
On Grain, Mill Stuff, Groceries [illegible] On Wool, Agricultural Implements [illegible] GEO [illegible] AINSWORTH
Portland April 29th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Carrying the United States [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
THE OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will [illegible] for the above port, one of [illegible] ships, viz
OREGON,
GEORGE W. ELDER
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SAILING DAYS—April 8 13 18 [illegible] May 3, 8 13 18 [illegible] June 2, 7
Leaving Portland at [illegible]
THROUGH TICKETS sold to all the [illegible] Cities in the United States and Canada.
For particulars for Passage and Freight [illegible]
GEO W WEIDLER Steamship [illegible] Ash and Front [illegible] Portland
J McCRAKEN & CO Agts. [illegible] 60, 62 and 64 North Front St.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, New Westminster, Nanaimo New and Old Tacoma.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th AT 2 A.M.
THE COASTING STEAMER
ALEX DUNCAN
JAMES E D[illegible]
F M BARLOW [illegible]
Z J HATCH [illegible]
Office on Pacific Dock foot of [illegible]

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN
Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance)
Prepaid at this office
DAILY
One Year by mail $12 00 One Year by [illegible]
Per month 1 00 Six Months [illegible]
By carrier per week 25c Three [illegible]
Remittances may be made by Draft, Postal Order or Registered Letter at our risk.
Be sure to give Postoffice address in full including State and County
Renewals should be made at least two weeks before expiration of subscription.
Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO Portland

m 6dim

WOOL BALING.
Having secured the commodious building corner of D and Front streets the undersigned is prepared to receive all kinds of Merchandise or Produce on storage
Headquarters for Wool Growers and Purchasers
Wool graded and liberal advances made on consignments
J L. BARNARD.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Oregon In the matter of the estate of R Pr[illegible] bankrupt Notice is hereby given that by an order of court there will be a final meeting of the creditors of said estate at the office of H H Northup E[illegible] Register in bankruptcy in the city of Portland on Tuesday the 22 day of June 1880 at 11 o'clock A M at which time I will file my final account and make application for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with sections [illegible] of the United States [illegible]
LEVI ANDERSON Assignee
Portland May 28 1880 m 9d aw5

BUGGIES CARRIAGES,
PHAETONS RACKS, HARNESS, Etc.
From the Manufactories of Hooker & Co and Brewster & Caffrey
A full line of the above goods is always on hand and for sale at
The City Stables, 130 Second Street
Where will be found Livery and for Sale, fine Driving, Saddle and Work Horses,
Together with [illegible] and Best Riding [illegible] to board [illegible] horses.
C W [illegible], Manager

Is prepared to supply Free
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
Free delivery to any part of the city
J. S. KELLER,
Cor [illegible] and First Street.
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Maker of Seals, Stencils
RUBBER STAMPS [illegible]
WOOD FOR SALE.
GOOD DRY FIR WOOD DELIVERED TO ANY part of the city for
THREE DOLLARS PER CORD.
Address P O Box [illegible] Portland [illegible]

EL[illegible]
GEO W McCOY
This Company [illegible] limited number of shares of [illegible] For other information apply at the office of the Company at [illegible] First street or to either of the Directors P O Box [illegible] m5d1m

DR TOY JONG,
Physician and Surgeon,
Cures Diphtheria Diseases of the Eye and Disease of all kinds
No. 31 Alder St bet First and Second,
Up stairs.
Office Hours—9 to 10 A M 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P M

[illegible] payable on or after [illegible] issue of 1873 numbered 1120
Interest on the above will not be allowed after date of this notice EDWARD HIRSCH State Treasurer
m31daw2w

THE
CITY BOOK STORE
No. 171 First St., near Yamhill
OFFERS A COMPLETE RETAIL STOCK OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS
Etc at LOWEST PRICES.

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